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Social Justice

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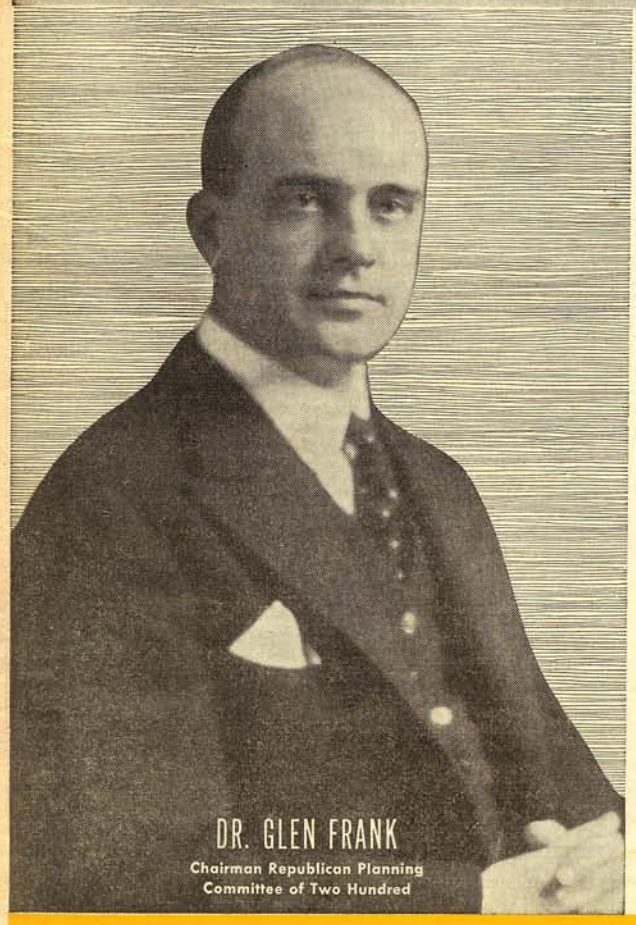
G.O.P. 1940 PLATFORM CHALLENGES NEW DEAL



DR. GLEN FRANK
Chairman Republican Planning Committee of Two Hundred

Harris & Ewing

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED BY CHAIRMAN FRANK'S PLANNING COMMITTEE

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, beginning its Summer-long campaign siege on the New Deal, fired its first salvo on February 18th, in releasing a 33,000-word document prepared under the direction of Dr. Glen Frank, chairman of the Republican Planning Committee of 200.

The document, expected to form the core of the Republican Party platform for 1940, sets forth conclusions reached after a two-year study of the New Deal. The recommendations are condensed into a 12-point constructive program.

In a sense, the program represents the thinking of Dr. Frank who describes himself as "neither a New Dealer trying to stay in office, nor an Old Dealer trying to get back in." But he may be described equally well as a Leftist "liberal" bent to the right by circumstances.

Glen Frank was born amid comparative poverty at Queen City, Missouri, and secured his elementary education under difficulties. He pushed on to Normal school and university, and sandwiched in between these educational episodes experience as a traveling evangelist in Missouri and Mississippi.

In the course of things, the bland-faced Doctor came to be a research expert in the employ of the late Edward A. Filene, Boston retail merchant, and assisted in the preparation of his employes' addresses, pamphlets and books. This experience he followed with the editorship of *Century* magazine, and in 1925 he was chosen president of the University of Wisconsin.

Under his administration for more than a decade, the University of Wisconsin became notorious for its espousal of "radical" causes, its adventures into the realm of "modern" academic theories.

Dr. Frank's brand of intellectual liberalism came into conflict with the Leftist liberalism of Governor Philip La Follette, formerly of the law faculty of the state university. Dr. Frank was prompted to resign his University presidency, as an aftermath of a bitter quarrel with the La Follette Wisconsin political dynasty which afterwards tottered and fell.

Dr. Frank then turned to syndicated literary work and the editorship of a farm paper, *Rural Progress*. Out of this comparatively quiet atmosphere the Republican Party selected him to begin the work of planning the Party's 1940 program. In all, the Doctor succeeded in bringing to the political scene an energy that was fresh, because it had been spared the fevered hatchet work of party attrition.

(Continued on Page 10)

HOW NATION COULD USE OUR IDLE GOLD

★

BEGINNING A NEW SERIES ON THE MEDIEVAL GUILDS

★

THE CHURCH, THE FARM AND THE POLITICIAN

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Rabbi Condemns Satanic Communism

THE VOICE of religious Jewry condemning Communism has been raised by Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, of Boston, Massachusetts, speaking recently on *"Stalin's Russia—the Land of the Broken Promise."*

"On the one hand," said Rabbi Liebman, "there is the dream of universal humanity, and on the other hand, a dark, barbaric nationalism. In Stalin's Russia there is emerging a new barbarism instead of a new justice. Instead of a new truth there is a reversal to all the myths and superstitions of the past.

"Soviet Russia should be the land of many lessons for us in democracy. It should teach us that where an individual takes absolute power there is no hope for the development of a free and creative society. It should prove by contrast that a democracy which controls the power of the few by the needs of the many and places a limit upon all absolute authority is the finest social system yet devised by man.

"Finally, Soviet Russia proves conclusively that when a high religion worshiping a spiritual God of the Universe is outlawed, the vacuum is filled by a low religion in which man proclaims himself God.

"Stalin, who tries to play the role of God himself, must inevitably end his role on the stage of history in the garb of Satan. Soviet Russia proves that it is an illusion to believe that any group of men can create Utopia out of the tears and the terror of other human beings.

"We Jews have recognized that Communism is not a Jewish movement. Judaism never went to the extreme of denying the legitimate use of private property—insisted only on the recognition of the needs of society in the use of that property."

'Not Talking Heresy'

"OF COURSE, you've run into the perfectly good non-Catholic (and the Catholic, too) who wants to suppress Father Coughlin. I was always under the impression that our Constitution guaranteed free speech to everyone, even to a priest. And just because a man put on a Roman collar was no reason for denying him the right we fought and bled for. He certainly is not talking heresy and is merely exercising his constitutional right to free speech."

—**The Rev. Daniel A. Lord, S.J., Editor of *The Queen's Work* Magazine**

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Feast of St. Joseph Holiday in New Spain

VISITORS from Spain are unanimously loud in praise of the wonderful reconstruction work being accomplished by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, reports the *Universe Bulletin*, of Cleveland, Ohio, which adds:

"He (Franco) is rapidly acquiring the reputation of our own General Washington of being the first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

"During the course of the fierce struggle forced on Spain by the Red minions of Moscow, discerning observers often noted the striking parallelism between the careers of the American and Spanish leaders. This continues in the constructive days of peace.

"The condition of the working classes has received the special attention of the great liberator. Work appears plentiful and compensation is adequate for present needs with a reserve for the unpredictable wants of tomorrow.

"To emphasize the dignity of labor, General Franco has made the Feast of St. Joseph, March 19th, patron of workers, a civil holiday. The nation will honor the Foster Father of the Lord who was a carpenter and provided for the wants of the Holy Family by the sweat of his brow. Contented labor will make a happy Spain."

No Work? Then Plow Workers Under!

"PERSONS of good stock, good habits and average intelligence should have large families," observes Roger W. Babson in a special letter of *"Suggestions to Young People."* "Of such is the hope of America," this *Babson Report* continues, "We need more employers and they must be bred.

"On the other hand," goes on this business philosophy, "if you have not this background—and especially if you are on relief—*avoid having any children.* In plain English, most of the unemployed people are unemployed because they are in an overcrowded group. Whatever the politicians tell you, both jobs and wages are subject to the same law of demand and supply as are corn and wheat. If there is no demand for corn or wheat, the quickest solution is to stop raising corn and wheat. Hence, *if there is no demand for you or your children — for Heaven's sake quit raising any more!*

"Subscribers are free to recopy all or any portion of the above and give it as your own advice. I want no credit for it. I have trouble enough now! If, however, you wish to pass the buck to me, this also is okay. In fact, we can send you some extra copies of this special letter if you wish . . ."

Why such an abject surrender to conditions we have the power to change? If there is no work, plow under workers—why not *create jobs?* Why not correct those social conditions which prevent the natural demand for labor from operating?

The needs of America right now would employ all the house painters, carpenters, and similar craftsmen who know a trade, if only the people who need these services had the purchasing power with which to employ them. Purchasing power is a very simple matter. Congress and the Administration could create it overnight, with no question involved about the "constitutionality" of the reform. For all that we would have to do would be to put into operation an unused and neglected injunction of the *Constitution* itself. Now don't tell US it wouldn't work; we KNOW it would. It HAS worked, ***and THEY even had to shoot a President once to stop its working!***

If you will continue to read SOCIAL JUSTICE during the coming year, we will tell you how it would work; why it does not work now; and WHO is keeping it from working.

Pal's Pep Talk Hails Anniversary

HELLO FOLKS:

Well, here we are again, with annuther edishun uv SOCIAL JUSTICE—but this one is an annaversary edition—yessirree—March 13th marks th' fourth year that we've been rollin' off th' press. While I'm only a newcomer t' th' staff, compared t' th' others, I'm proud enuf uv our magazine t' burst my collar buckle—so I c'n jus' emagine how proud Mr. Schwartz 'n all the rest are uv their four-year-old. We haven't done bad f'r a mere youngster, if I do say so myself, as shouldn't. It's only once in a while we brag 'bout ourselves, so I guess y' won't mind a littul uv it on this 'kashion.

'Course, while I think we're pretty good, I know that without your wunderful help all through these years, we jus' wouldn't've amounted t' a row uv beans—so really, all th' credit goes to you. Y' know, these past four years weren't eny cinch f'r th' magazine. It's been mighty tough goin' lottsa times, in more ways than one, 'n th' staff 'n y'r circulashun manager have been pretty low-down 'n jus' 'bout ready t' say, "Aw, shucks, what's th' use, ennyway!" 'n walk off 'n leave th' whole buziness, when along would come a ray uv sunshine in th' form uv some encouragin' letters 'n a bunch of new subskripshuns 'n we'd pep right up again. Boy, y' don't know what a kind word means, now 'n then, 'n a littul sign that y're with us in our struggle t' keep th' publik informed on what's goin' on 'round about us 'n unearthin' th' plots 'n plans t' bring Communism inta this wunderful country uv ours.

Y'know, y'd think y'd have th' support uv ev'ry honest 'n smart American, wouldn't ya, in a job like we've taken on—but, d'y'know, y' don't. Y' get opposishun from th' mos' unexpekted places 'n peepul. I don't understand it, atall, atall. But, then, I'm jus' a great big dummy when it comes t' unnerstandin' th' strange ways uv some uv th' human species.

But y' can bet y'r life SOCIAL JUSTICE'll keep right on fightin' f'r what's right jus' as long as we have y'r loyalty 'n support. (Golly, this soun's like a pep talk. I wonder who I'm tryin' t' pep up th' most, you'r myself.) As a matter uv fakt, I don't believe either one uv us reely needs one. Jus' a glance at th' circulashun figgers shows that y'r mighty in-t'rested 'n keepin' us goin' 'n that's a reg'lar spring tonic f'r me—so I guess we're all right 's far 's that goes.

* * *

Dear me, I jus' remembered I promised I'd have some news f'r y' this week—'n here I am again—with nary a bit that amounts t' enny-thing. I don't know whut's gotten in t' me these pas' few weeks—I guess I'm slippin'. I jus' don't get around, 'n ev'rybuddy here's so very busy they don't have time t' gossip 'n give me a chance t' pick up bits uv news here on th' job. Talk 'bout havin' y'r nose t' th' grindstone—I never reelized before what that meant, but I do now. My nose feels like it's jus' 'bout worn out—'n it's not from snoopin', either. It's keepin' it on th' job—where it belong's, I guess. March is always a busy month here—'n I guess that's all right, too, 'cause, as Mr. Schwartz says, this is th' month uv the patron uv th' working man—St. Joseph, 'n maybe that's got somethin' t'do with it. I don't know much 'bout those things so I better not go inta that. All in all, I s'pect we're lucky we've got so much t'do, 'cause that means that things are goin' along O.K. I'd feel pretty bad if we had lotsa time on our hands, I guess.

* * *

By th' way, have y' written in f'r y'r copy of *"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics"* yet? Better not wait too long 'cause I hear they're goin' like hotcakes 'n y' wouldn't want t' be without one, would ya? Y're liable to need one so you'll know all the fakts 'n be informed uv th' truth so that when 'n if y' get inta a little discussion sometime with some friend, you'll be able to hold up y'r end uv th' conversashun.

Well, I mus' be runnin' along now, 'n do my bit t' help SOCIAL JUSTICE get goin' on anuther year's work. Don't forget—we'll need y'r help, too. ***Gettin' subskripshuns 'n sellin' th' magazine're ev'ry bit's important's gettin' it out ev'ry week—'n that's y'r job.***

—PAL

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Behind the News

Vatican Broadcast Answers 'Fortune'

IN SOCIAL JUSTICE, issue of February 5, 1940, there was reviewed in part the article from *Fortune* magazine, *"Has Leadership Passed to the Laity?"*

SOCIAL JUSTICE predicted that there would be wide discussion of the charge. A special broadcast to the United States from the short-wave facilities of Vatican radio station HVJ, and transcribed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, answers *Fortune*. According to the *Daily Catholic Tribune* of Dubuque, Iowa, the Vatican broadcast answered as follows:

"The freedom to preach to Americans is one of the precious guarantees of the *Bill of Rights*, but the *Constitution*, unfortunately, cannot guarantee that the voice of the preacher will be the voice of Christ. All but one of the voices speaks without authority from Him Who says, *'He who is not with Me is against Me.'* And where you have a thousand voices all claiming authority at the same time, you have chaos in the air.

"But the layman's problem is not properly described as that of listening for a voice that is not his own. He must listen for and heed the voice, among so many usurpers, pious and otherwise, which will bring him the message untampered with and guaranteed by Jesus Christ yesterday, today and forever. The claims of the Catholic Church to full and exclusive authority to proclaim and interpret the full message of Christ, the claim to the exclusive mission of preaching absolute values to all men, is no secret to the nations, least of all to our own. It is the other voices which cause confusion.

"The sincere layman must not yield to that temptation. The voice of Christ is there within hearing distance of his home and his skyscraper, inviting all those who labor and are heavily burdened to come and be refreshed and redeemed. It has the first and last word to say on war and peace, on the persistent weakness and stupidity of man left alone with his passions and his machines.

"The voice is there within hearing distance. Listen to it in the pastoral accents of Pius XII as he speaks directly to America today: 'Not with the conquest of material space does one approach God, separation from Whom is death, conversion to Whom is life, to be established in Whom is glory, but under the guidance of Christ with the fullness of sincere faith, and unsullied conscience and upright will, with holy work, with the achievement and the employment of that genuine liberty whose sacred rules are found proclaimed in the Gospel.'

"Are these the accents of abdication? Is this the language of disillusionment? What should most impress the sincere American layman is not so much that the Church continues to teach and to lead, but that she is still there with her message, though the fact in itself is an argument that she still has some hope for the world's salvation. The unique thing about these successive Papal and Episcopal pronouncements is that they continue to teach the same doctrine in season and out of season. The style and the syntax may vary as the hearer's needs and culture change through the ages, but the substance, the absolute values, are eternally there with their appeal and their warning."

***Fortune's* article had wide publicity in the secular press. No such publicity has been accorded the answer by the broadcaster from the Vatican.**

QUESTIONS

WE DO NOT like to keep boasting about how good SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine is. The verdict—favorable, or critically adverse—is left to you, the reader. We do think there is information in these pages that you will not readily find elsewhere. Can you, off hand, answer these questions or easily find the answers? They are answered in articles appearing in this week's edition of your National Weekly.

1. What is the fundamental cause of depressions and ill-distribution of wealth?

2. How could the $18-billion gold reserve of the United States be put into practical use to the advantage of American taxpayers?

3. What are SOCIAL JUSTICES' criticisms of the program announced by the Republican Planning Committee?

4. What is the basis of successful national economy?

5. How does Secretary of State Hull justify his reciprocal trade program? Do the facts substantiate his glowing praise of the program's results?

6. Who stands in the way of remedial farm legislation?

7. What characteristic of the medieval guilds is missing — and needed—in our business economy today?

8. Why has the current series of articles in SOCIAL JUSTICE been entitled: "The Immorality of Interest"?

Communism Tomorrow Fr. Coughlin's Topic

Lenten Evening Sermon at Shrine of Little Flower Quotes Father Benson's 'Lord of the World'

A FORTUNATE 500 persons, assembled for Lenten devotions at the Shrine of the Little Flower on the evening of Wednesday, February 28, heard a remarkable discourse by Father Coughlin on "Communism of the Future."

Too long have unsuspecting Americans watched for Communism to appear in the guise of the soap-box Bolshevik and wearing the overalls of a malcontent revolutionary, Father Coughlin told his hearers. The Shrine pastor added:

"The Communist of tomorrow will wear a dress suit, and orchid-bedecked evening wrap, of respectability.

"Do not look for the Communism of tomorrow to repeat the mistakes of Russia and Spain," Father Coughlin warned.

"The Communist of tomorrow will be wiser than the bungling capitalist of the past decades. They will not countenance the seizure of factories and farms by a collectivist proletariat, nor permit this unskilled rabble to wreck industry and cripple agriculture. Quite likely, the Communism of tomorrow will bear the hallmark of an alluring material prosperity!

Communism Will Not Repeat Its Mistakes

"Do not look for Communism again to make martyrs of Christians and so strengthen the faith as happened in Spain. You will not live to see America's streets running with the blood of Christians. Churches will not be burned, or their priests tortured and slain in Communist America. No, the churches will all be open, Christians may hold their services, ***but the pews will be empty.***"

The allurements of the dress-suited materialists, with their pagan naturalism, Father Coughlin pointed out, will steal Christianity from the hearts of the people. So that, instead of killing Christians, the Communism of tomorrow will kill Christianity; progressively stealing the faith from the hearts of you and your children.

'Lord of the World' Prophecy of Conditions

Father Coughlin then read a chapter from the late Robert Hugh Benson's *"Lord of the World."* Written in 1907, the words of this prophetic novel gripped the Lenten congregation with the ominousness of their parallel. It might have been written for the current spring book lists, so accurate is this book's measure of the portent of events trending toward the cataclysm of war and a more cataclysmic reorganization of a United States of the World following the war.

Following just such a war, the "President of the World" moves through the pages of Father Benson's book, approving with the finality of a supreme dictator the codes of worship and the program of pagan naturalism legislated to enslave the minds of the people. And the people, mesmerized by the allurements of this materialism, welcome this pagan naturalism in preference to an outmoded Christianity which the clever Communists had wedded to exploiting capitalism with its record of depression and failure.

Thus, Father Benson's novel, read by Father Coughlin and his classmates three decades ago, pictured most graphically the Communism of tomorrow which was being described by Father Coughlin from the pulpit of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak. Because of the small congregation which heard this Lenten message it is to be hoped that Father Coughlin will develop the theme for one of his forthcoming national radio broadcasts.

Trial of Red Fur-Union Gang Ignored by Press

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with conducting a "reign of terror" marked by kidnaping, stabbings and murder, Ben Gold, Communist racketeer president of the C.I.O. International Fur Workers' Union, and more than a score of other radicals, spent their second week on trial for violation of the *Sherman Anti-Trust Act.*

Describing Gold and the union's "organization committeemen" as "thugs and gorillas," Special Assistant U.S. Attorney General Berkeley W. Henderson told the jury the defendants had "coerced" dyers and dressers in the fur industry.

"In one case," he said, "while A.F. of L. men were marching to work under police protection, they were set upon and one of them was stabbed to death!"

Follows Long Probe of Gang Rackets

The present indictment is one of three which followed an extensive investigation begun in 1933 of labor racketeering in the fur industry, resulting in the arrest of Louis (Lepke, the Leopard) Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro.

At that time Lepke and Shapiro, notorious underworld gangsters, through a stooge organization known as the Protective Fur Dressers Corporation, used every known type of terrorism to dominate and control New York's billion-dollar garment industry. To anyone who balked, they had the following answer:

Morris Langer, manager of the left-wing Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, didn't "go along." March 21, 1933, found him blown sky-high with his automobile when a bomb went off under the hood of his car. April 24, 1933, 18 armed hoodlums, in a brawl at the offices of Langer's union, shot two men to death and wounded 17 others.

Ben Gold and his cohorts, then members of the now defunct Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, now plead that they only defended themselves against the Lepke-Gurrah gangsters. The Government, on the other hand, contends that they outgangstered the gangsters in their methods of defense.

Reds 'Out-Gangstered' the Gangsters

What Lepke, the Leopard, and Gorilla (Gurrah) Shapiro succeeded in doing—namely, illegal restraint of trade, operation of a monopoly, attempted monopolization of the industry—Communist Ben Gold and associates lost no time in taking over. Indeed, a Communist would be a poor Communist if he let a mere "gangster" beat him.

In 1938, during a strike of 15,000 fur workers of the Communist-dominated International Union headed by Ben Gold, employers in the fur industry accused New York magistrates of laxity in dealing with persistent assaults on shop owners and appealed to Mayor LaGuardia to end "the reign of terror."

The employers at that time charged that several had suffered injuries requiring hospital treatment; that the strikers themselves were being subjected by the union to a "terroristic discipline" and compelled to acquiesce in the union's policy on threat of physical assault.

The trial of Ben Gold and his Communist henchmen is expected to last several weeks before a verdict is reached. Evidently because a great majority of the defendants are Jewish Communists, the case has drawn very few lines from the New York press.

Ben Gold is a former chairman of the Jewish Peoples Committee which demanded a Government investigation of Father Coughlin.

Highlights of the Broadcast

Communism Accepts Religion

Excerpts from Father Coughlin's broadcast of Sunday, March 3. Complete copies of this address may be had by writing directly to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan.

THE LEADERS of Communism are rapidly evolving a religion—a popular religion designed to appeal to the popular mind; a materialistic religion acceptable by a materialized people . . . If and when Communism appears in England, France and America, it will certainly differ considerably from its first crude manifestations in Russia, Hungary and Mexico. Through a process of evolution, it will abandon its greasy overalls, as it were, and appear in the evening dress of a cultured, polished citizen.

* * *

Almost thirty years ago I was registered at the University of Toronto. Following out an old custom, the University authorities invited the famous English cleric, Father Bernard Vaughan, to address the students. Father Bernard Vaughan, for your information, was one of the most outstanding Jesuits of the last generation.

In our studies we had become acquainted with the name of Karl Marx. We had reviewed his book, *"Das Kapital."* To us, Communism was nothing more than a theory as impossible in practice as the theory of perpetual motion.

One of the students questioned Father Vaughan as to what he thought of Karl Marx and Communism. His terse reply was: "Haven't you read my friend's book—I mean his novel, *'The Lord of the World'?"* Not one of us had read the book.

"Father Robert Hugh Benson has given a rather clear picture of what Communism will be in years to come," said Father Vaughan. "You must get that book and read it."

Naturally, among other students, I procured a copy of *"Lord of the World"* and found that it had been published in 1907—thirty-three years ago.

* * *

Novel of 1907 Foresaw 'United States of Europe'

Probably many of you in this audience have read Father Benson's book. It is a novel of the type which indulges in predictions. The reverend author, looking ahead as far as fifty years or so, dramatically portrayed the story of the future. He forecast the exact date of the World War, referring to it by the name of the great massacre; he predicted the rise of Socialism through the agency of labor parties; he previsioned the appearance of a new social order in Germany, to be followed by one in England and elsewhere; he prophesized the passage of new laws related to the poor and the unemployed; he foretold how private property would be socialized, or municipalized, chiefly through the agency of heredity taxes; and finally, he pictured the dissolution of nationality through the formation of the United States of Europe, over which vast territory one man by the name of "Julian Felsenberg" would gain control through the sheer brilliance of his intellectual power.

These predictions were made in the year 1907. Since that date—thirty-three years ago — some nations already have nationalized the professions; others have municipalized the railways and legally have limited profits; others have established old-age pensions; and many of them have entered upon a program of communizing private wealth through the process of inheritance taxes. These things Father Benson foresaw as he incorporated such thoughts in the pages and chapters of *"Lord of the World."*

And now, in 1940, diplomats from many nations are consulting with one another as to how they can establish the United States of Europe—a new United States dedicated to democracy, to brotherhood, to peace and prosperity; a new political unit wherein the animosities of nationality will find no entrance.

* * *

Zeal for Principles Mark of Communism

This was the concept of the final development of Communism as set down in the chapters of *"The Lord of the World"*—a universal democracy dominated by the mind of one man; an order of life patterned upon the rights of man and fashioned entirely upon the principles of materialism and naturalism.

Particularly did this gifted priest, Father Benson, insist that Communism, which was so fantastic to the minds of his contemporaries and so foreign to ours who identify it with massacres, irreligion and mass poverty—particularly did he insist that it would gain the approval of the multitude through the agency of an appeal made on the basis of a materialistic or naturalistic religion.

For the moment, let us cease calling the Communist a member of a political party; and let us begin appraising him as a believer in the principles of Karl Marx even though he carries no identification card in his purse.

Let us speculate on the question: How will Communism manifest itself fifteen or twenty years hence—the Communism that your children will be forced, perchance, to accept as a part of their social lives? And, in considering this question, let us appreciate three remarkable modern phenomena: first, the widespread rejection of supernatural religion even in so-called Christian countries; second, the widespread poverty experienced by the masses of populations which do not practice religion; and third, the widespread movement in every nation to acquire an adequate share of the potential wealth which the world is capable of producing. In fine, there is a tendency in the modern world to rebel against the economies of the past; and this tendency is supported by millions of persons who either have abandoned the practices of Christianity or who refuse to follow them.

* * *

World Dividing Into Two Camps

Ten years following the publication of Father Robert Hugh Benson's book, *"Lord of the World,"* came the Russian revolution. The year 1917 will long be remembered for its confiscation of lands, properties and factories; for its slaughter of millions upon millions of Christians; for its Lenins, Trotzkys, and Bela Kuns—the commissars of atheism and the apostles of world-wide revolution.

The year 1940, with Russia co-operating with Germany, impresses upon us this significant thought, viz.: that Communism, be it brown or red, as yet has not run its course. Its more influential leaders are speaking of God—a god not identified with our God. They are sounding high words in praise of *justice* and exhibiting much concern for *humanity.*

* * *

In 1940 we find the entire world dividing into two camps. Possibly, within another twelve months there will be no nation outside the orbit of the new world war—a world war advertised by the opponents of Christianity and supernatural religion as being fought to overthrow Capitalism and Imperialism, regarded by Russia and Germany as the causes of poverty and exploitation; a world war advertised by the other side as a "holy war," a crusade for God and Justice fought by millions who have abandoned the supernatural religion of God.

The year 1940 with its strange contradictions soon will be history. The year 1950 soon will dawn upon us. And with its coming it is possible that the new creation—the United States of Europe — will be brought into existence and a new social order, divorced from supernatural religion, and opposed to rugged individualism, will be legislated into being.

Possibly, by 1950 we will have a clearer understanding of the dramatic sentence pronounced by Pope Pius XII when he said: ***"If war, all may be lost!"***

* * *

Era of Napoleonic Conquest Outmoded

My friends, the days of the Napoleons are passing. In his day, men dreamed of conquering Europe by physical force. And Napoleon, the greatest of the dreamers, failed. In our day, some men still dream of conquering the world by the crudities of physical force; but more and more it will be evident to the cunning leaders of radicalism that the better weapons are those of practiced propaganda. The pen will become mightier than the sword. The psychologist will become more powerful than the general. The book, the pamphlet, the press and the radio will become more potent than the factories which fabricate shrapnel, torpedoes, lethal gas and incendiary bombs.

* * *

Signs of New Religion Appearing in Europe

No longer are the Communists so bent upon preaching that religion is the opium of the people. Leaders have discovered that without religion the people cannot be managed. Thus, we begin to understand the mouthings proceeding from Moscow relative to the re-establishment of Christianity; we begin to understand Herr Hitler's references to God, to Christ; we begin to understand the new transformation which is taking place within the ranks of the leaders of Communism. If Lenin and Trotzky and Bela Kun failed to appreciate the importance of religion in ruling the people, their successors in office will be guilty of no such mistake. But a different religion it will be—a religion of the body and not of the soul; a religion of man and not of God; a religion of earth and not of heaven. But a religion it will be, even though for Christ there will be substituted the Antichrist.

Its high priests will not touch the old cathedrals and their works of art, nor despoil the wayside chapels and parish churches. There will still stand in all their ancient material splendor—shrines where the sentimental may visit to seek some respite from the throbbing world about them. But even these sentimental persons will be forced to deny the faith of their fathers by worshiping the new spirits of Maternity, Life, Sustenance and Paternity, else they will become modern slaves forced to eke out their existence by sweating over Government projects.

* * *

Millions Are Lured From Supernatural Faith

My friends, there is a supernatural religion. Among other things, it is based upon the principle that man finds his complete happiness only in heaven; of his own ingenuity, of his own power, he cannot acquire perfect freedom, lasting prosperity and eternal happiness in this world. Only God and God's principles, through supernatural channels, can bring about eternal peace and happiness.

* * *

Yet, from that supernatural religion, millions of our fellow citizens have been lured. The words, "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," have become more important than Faith and Hope and Charity.

Should one speak in more concrete terms? Should one be content to treat of the subject of Communism in 1940 as our fathers did in 1907—as an impractical theory? If not, then pause for a moment. The world wants peace. America wants to stay out of the impending conflict. The citizens of our country want security. The entire nation is opposed to the concentration of wealth that exists under the practices of modern Capitalism. Millions of men and women and children of our generation are existing in want surrounded by plenty because politicians and economists bow their knees before a hoard of gold buried in Kentucky—a hoard used to protect the bonds and the interest resulting from the World War and thereafter, *but not used as it could be used: to restore prosperity; to insure security; to multiply production.*

Long enough this nation has been patient in protecting that lifeless gold and in neglecting its suffering people.

Let me reaffirm that we Christians are concerned with the physical welfare of our people; for when a population is unnecessarily deprived of the necessities and immediate conveniences of this world through any program of economics which concentrates wealth, which worships gold and which considers financial rights more important than human rights, then that people will find it difficult to save their immortal souls.

Christianity goes further, however, than these mere materialistic ends. It is concerned, ultimately and primarily, with the salvation of one's immortal soul.

Thus, the question is propounded today to all of us: "If Christianity does not rise in protest against the injustices which have been perpetrated and protected throughout the world — particularly, the injustices touching upon the economic and social life—what force can stem the advance of this insidious program of dress-suit Communism, whose professed object is to abolish these injustices?"

Shall we Christians be forced to relegate the principles of our religion to a simple wayside church whose pulpit has been silenced, and accept the pronouncements of the high priests of humanitarianism whose star is rising in the ascendant?

Inside Washington

Russia's Aggression Traced to Aid of U.S.

New Deal Lent Soviets Men, Money, Machines to Pave Way to War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Russia's growth to the status of a major war power may be traced to assistance given the Soviet State by this country, according to a survey made recently in this city.

In the midst of Congressional discussions concerning the best method of extending aid to Finland in her present crisis, reflections upon this survey are particularly apropos.

The administration of Mr. Roosevelt, whose loud lamentations wring pity from every human heart, is bent upon extending bountiful help to Finland, but in a manner that might conceivably endanger our neutrality. While no one quarrels with the high-minded purpose of aiding the little Republic in its defense against the hordes of Stalin, all must reflect bitterly that these things wouldn't be, if Mr. Roosevelt hadn't insisted on making them so.

Russia's Survival Owing to Assistance of Mr. Roosevelt

In the first place, it was the administration of Mr. Roosevelt that shocked the nation early in 1933 by extending to Stalin's bloody regime the hand of diplomatic recognition. Not content with diplomatic recognition, the New Deal wrapped the Communist State in the "most favored nation" mantle, making tariff concessions accordingly.

These New Deal bounties bolstered the U.S.S.R. at a time when inefficiency, instability and incompetence threatened the Stalin regime. But this was not enough. The administration of Mr. Roosevelt then arranged for the "loaning" of American brains to help build the Communist State. American technical experts in chemistry, manufacturing, mining, even military affairs, were sent to the U.S.S.R. to help this noble experiment in godless government survive its own incompetence.

The products of our fields and our factories were placed on the dock, ready for shipment to Russia on call. Russia, in turn, was able to pay for these purchases by selling gold to this country. This gold was mined in Russia for slightly more than $11 an ounce, and sold to the United States at the fixed price of $35 an ounce, providing a tasty dollar balance for Stalin.

American Exports Furnished Stores for War on Finns

Now, although President Roosevelt belatedly has denounced Russia as an "absolute dictatorship," and likened it to the regime of the Nazis in Germany, this denunciation has had no appreciable affect on our export assistance, still available to Russia in prosecuting war on Finland.

Before the Soviets stormed into Finland, across Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland in early December, Stalin had laid in goodly supplies of American copper, wheat, brass, electrical apparatus, gasoline and manufacturing devices.

Approximately 50 per cent of Russia's imports from the United States last year were concentrated in the last four months, when the attack on Finland was a certainty.

Senator Henry C. Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, speaking in the Senate on the matter of extending aid to Finland, stated that American trade with Russia last year was estimated at $80-million more than for the preceding year. This trade, it was shown, had increased from $3-million for July to $10-million in December, with the invasion of Finland already undertaken. Prominent among our exports to Russia in this swollen trade season were copper, oil and tin plate—all materials for war.

War Material Trade Soars When War Begins

"This knowledge (of increased trade with Russia) causes me humbly to submit this consideration to the Senate," Senator Lodge said, "that if, instead of repealing the arms embargo last Fall we had extended it to nations such as Russia, we would not now be facing the thoroughly repulsive picture of American materials helping Russia in the present conflict."

Beginning with the outbreak of war in Europe September 1 of last year, the Russian-trade survey shows, U.S.S.R. purchases from the United States consisted 90 per cent in machinery and materials essential to war. Russia began buying gasoline in September and ended in November after purchasing $2-million worth. This was the *only* gasoline Russia purchased in 1939, and the purchases immediately preceded the war on Finland.

Similarly, Russia's purchases of American metal working machines in the last four months of last year, amounted to more than $5-million. Imports of these products reached their height just before the aggression on Finland began.

Still Buying Russian Gold at a Loss to U.S.

In 1939, Russia bought American-made airplanes, airplane parts, airplane engines, tractors, trucks and mechanized equipment easily transferred from civilian to military use. In December, 1939, Russia's trade with the United States amounted to $10,528,000, and in January, 1940, this had increased to $11,313,000—at the very time Mr. Roosevelt and others were calling for assistance for Finland.

Since January, this country has continued to ship to Russia, the exports consisting principally in metal working machinery and copper—vital war needs to the Soviets.

Meanwhile, Russia is able to pay for her purchases with cheaply-mined gold sold to the United States Treasury at more than 200 per cent profit. It would seem that real aid for Finland would consist in *cutting off* our profitless trade with her aggressor, Communist Russia.

Present Bill to Outlaw Federal Reserve Banking

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional advocates of "honest money" are uniting in a campaign to press for passage of a Joint Resolution introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives, to declare the Federal Reserve System unconstitutional.

Advocates of this legislation (S. J. Res. 188 and H. R. Res. 391), hope after passage to obtain a hearing before a joint committee, at which time advocates of varying monetary reform measures can pool their viewpoints and create a money system strictly in accord with the Constitution.

The Joint Resolution charges that the National Banks, and the Federal Reserve System, have been unconstitutional since their inception, and therefore, must be abolished. The constitution states clearly: *"Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof . . ."*

The Resolution would, 18 months after passage, forbid the Federal Reserve banks to issue any money, or exercise any control over money and credits of the United States. Furthermore, such institutions could obtain Government credit *only* on the same terms as other institutions and individuals.

Hatch Act May Fall on State Employes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The *Hatch Act*, barring Federal jobholders from "pernicious political activity," will be extended to State employes as well if Congress acts favorably on the recommendation of the Senate Elections Committee.

The Senate Committee gave its approval to a measure which extends to state employes, receiving part of their income from Federal sources, the same prohibitions concerning political activity by Federal jobholders passed in the *Hatch Act* last year.

Senator Hatch, of New Mexico, author of the Act, said the measure would work to prevent political coercion of state employes in Presidential, Senatorial or Congressional elections.

Lansing Notes Show Danger of Propaganda

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The private letters of Robert Lansing, wartime State Secretary in the Cabinet of President Wilson, testify as to the danger of war propaganda, and to the fact that it takes two decades or more for truth to catch up.

The letters, now released, point to the fact that the *Lusitania* carried arms and ammunition when torpedoed by the Germans; that, although the Germans warned Americans against taking passage on this vessel, President Wilson issued no warning.

Furthermore, Lansing's letters show that Wilson sought a strong military alliance with Argentina, Brazil and Chile and that Lansing encouraged the Government to finance Pancho Villa in a proposed Mexican revolution.

"Secret diplomacy" was honored at home despite President Wilson's loud protestations against it abroad.

Roosevelt Names Roosevelt As Planner of World Peace

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Franklin Delano Roosevelt — planner of peace for all the world."

"That's a hot one," you say, and you are right. But the higher-ups in the New Deal—those keepers of the Presidential bees that buzz 'round and 'round about this time — are quietly pushing this gaudy backdrop onto the political stage. They point to it as the *raison d'etre* behind the third term push.

Mr. Roosevelt, the fat cats of the New Deal are saying behind their palms, has it in his head to play Atlas. He wants to take the problems of the world upon his shoulders, ponder them, and then hand out the answers. He wants to deal the good and the bad in equal shares to all, return sanity to an insane world, and carve out a peace that will last until the sands of the desert are ice cubes.

In furthering his aim, the word goes, he has followed the Wilsonian tradition and sent his own, personal Colonel House to Europe in the person of Sumner Welles. He has dispatched Myron Taylor to the Vatican. He has sought to organize the neutrals into a sweet chorus of peace, to perform under the Roosevelt baton.

To realize this ambition, he feels that re-election to a third term is as necessary as soap on Saturday night. Unfortunately, the war didn't come along until late in his second term, and he thus didn't get much of a crack at settling it, once and for all. For this reason he will seek a third term, in the quiet belief of those who know Mr. Roosevelt best.

Britain Tells Us: 'No Peace Without War'

The nation has only one chance of escape, according to the tracks of inference laid down by these seers, and that chance is as thin as concentration-camp soup and twice as hopeless. That chance consists in the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt will not run, but will permit the party to nominate a man of his personal choice, with the implied understanding that this man will name him delegate from the United States to chart the peace of the world, once the shooting stops.

Now, the discordant notes arising from this merry plot are as numerous as lawyers in a railroad wreck, and strike fear into the hearts of true patrons of peace.

In the first place, good old Britain has informed us that if we do not have a hand in the war, we shall not *have a hand in the peace.* If Mr. Roosevelt sincerely desires to shape the raw clay of world conflict into the gleaming marble of world peace, is it not possible that he will hasten to qualify for the job, according to qualifications laid down by the British?

Public Welfare to be Dunked, if Mr. Roosevelt Says So

Secondly, if this great opportunity is causing Mr. Roosevelt to rub his palms in gleeful anticipation, is it not possible that—to enjoy the anticipation to the utmost—he is slowly getting his mind shut of such mundane trivialities as continuing domestic unemployment, languishing farm poverty, and elephantine national debt?

Thirdly, if Mr. Roosevelt graciously withdraws from the lists, with no more restrictions on the rest of the Democratic Party than that it name and elect his own choice of a successor, does this not imply a gratuitous dunking of the public welfare into the stale coffee of selfishness?

What could be expected of such a candidate, and such a president, should he hit the electoral jackpot?

No, the fat cats are wrong from A to zymocyte. The best way to peace for the United States is the short way of removing Mr. Roosevelt from the Federal Payroll next November. **Every warmaker in the history of the world had it in the back of his head to trim everybody and then issue a general, lasting peace.**

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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor

What Is the State?

SOME YEARS AGO the Rev. Lucian Johnston, S.T.L., wrote one of those most bothersome of all things, an undated pamphlet.

The internal evidence shows that Al. Smith was Governor of New York at the time and that the Lusk bills were foremost in the author's mind.

The learned Father Johnston asserted that Americans might just as well make up their minds that they have got to face and settle, once and for all, this one fundamental problem, "What is the State?"

Long before the New Deal, this splendid writer was warning the nation that the spirit of the times, and of the country, tended more and more to regard the State as the sole political social entity possessing rights before which the individual and the family have no rights.

And then, in language which made the pamphlet most valuable, the good Father traced in broad strokes the history of Ancient Sparta, Imperial Rome and on down through the centuries till the World War when evidences of absolutism became apparent.

Let us quote the Americanism of Rev. Lucian Johnston in the light of the new "State" which has been erected in the last seven years:

"What is at stake now is simonpure Americanism. And it seems to me that, while we are teaching it to emigrants, we would do well also to teach it to natives. To teach the definite Americanism of Washington and Jefferson and Madison, and not that indefinite oratorical imitation of it which flourishes under the high-sounding adjectives of humanitarianism. The Union has just now more at stake than any more or less dubious League of Nations. It is more important now not to break the heart of America than the 'heart of the world.' I have always been specific enough of an American to care more about my own freedom as an American than about whether Jugo-Slavia or Italy got a swamp or a second-rate city in Dalmatia. I am American enough to pin my faith on that splendid document of political freedom—the *Declaration of Independence*. To use an English political phrase, I am a 'little American'—one who believes first, last and all the time in the American definition of freedom as expressed in 1776 and 1789, rather than in that Europeanized and sterile definition served up by so-called humanitarians and grammarians, and forced on us by a gang of slope-browed praying reformers. ***If Americanism or freedom mean anything at all, they mean something very definite right here and now.***"

After all, what is the State? It is, properly understood, the servant, not the master, of the people.

The family and the Church are institutions which long preceded it. And, like the Sabbath, the State is made for man and not man for the State.

'Lord of the World'

THE "LORD OF THE WORLD" by the late Robert Hugh Benson, an English priest, is a book to be read and re-read. Written in 1907, it grips one by its extraordinary forecast of much that is happening nowadays and that seems likely to follow.

"Father Benson's reference to Moscow (not St. Petersburg, though he was writing in 1907) is striking," observes Canon Arthur Jackman in the *Holy Roodlets*.

The subject of the book, from which Father Coughlin read in his Sunday broadcast, is a parable of the religious crisis which may be expected to take place within the lifetime of the younger ones among us, if the lines of controversy of 1907 and 1940 are perpetuated indefinitely.

The author ventured to prophesy that by the end of the century there will be, at any rate in the Western world, but two religious camps, those of Catholicism and Humanitarianism, and that these two will be in deadly opposition, and this opposition will take form of stern legislation and bloodshed.

In this connection it is interesting to note the Protestant Bishop of Bradford's recent corroborating statement:

"I believe that in the long run the lists will be set for an Armageddon between those who affirm and those who deny the divinity of Our Lord; for that is the pivotal position in the age-long struggle between the spiritual and the material interpretations of life."

How Safe is America?

EVERY APPROPRIATION for the military, the naval, or the air forces of every nation of the world is passed under the universal caption "national defense." No true patriot desires to deny his nation one cent essential for the true defense of the nation. True patriots, however, have the right to ask: "Is America in danger from invasion?"

In the midst of the 1916 campaign Woodrow Wilson at Cincinnati told the American people: "Why, my friends, we ought not to turn to those people [the nations at war] in fear, but in sympathy. We ought to realize that after this exhaustion they will need us, and that we need not fear them."

On December 4, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson said: "We have been forced into it [the war] to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction."

Today, sound common sense dictates that this nation is in no danger whatsoever from invasion from any foreign power. No foreign nation has attacked the territory of the United States or threatened to attack it. Most of the world powers are so weakened by wars that they have no desire to enter in a new war.

In 1914, Admiral Fletcher informed the House Naval Affairs Committee that if it were possible for the entire German navy to take the high seas, not a single German could be landed on American soil. Yet in April, 1917, the American navy was relatively stronger in respect to the German navy than it was in December, 1914.

Admiral Fletcher also testified after the war in Europe that that war "conclusively demonstrated what every military strategist knew before, that it is impossible for seacraft successfully to attack land fortifications."

General Miles testified: "I will suppose an unsupposable case. Suppose they could put an army on a fleet of 500 ships and move it across the Atlantic without being disturbed by any naval power, and they could land. They certainly could not go into any port. They could not go into our ports any more than they could go through the Dardanelles. That has been demonstrated. Our forts are equipped and fortified as well as the Dardanelles. Suppose they got that far—as to landing at some remote point—if we could not gather enough men in the army and militia, and by other means, to destroy that army before they could send their ships back and get another load, I would want to move to another country."

Today, among the great world powers, England, France and Germany are gripped in a life and death struggle for empire. Japan is friendly and always has been friendly. Our fears are centered upon those creatures of propaganda who are always landing on the Atlantic and Pacific with hordes of foreigners who will march straightway across the nation capturing it while we sit idly by.

Every sane man knows that the American navy is the first line of defense; that the foreign invader ought at least to have a harbor to land his ships in and that every harbor is secure.

Logic, however, seldom enters the argument. Driven to desperation in their fear of foreign bug-a-boos, the timid souls argue that the Atlantic and Pacific can be spanned by air. America is not and has not been in danger from foreign invasion since New Orleans a century and a quarter ago.

A Straightforward Challenge

IN THE FIRST of the series of addresses over the radio for the year 1933, Father Coughlin enunciated a program with a challenge which needs be repeated today. He said:

"My friends, I am neither Republican nor Democrat nor Socialist in politics.

"However, I do glory in the fact that I am a simple Catholic priest endeavoring to inject Christianity into the fabric of an economic system which was woven together upon the loom of greed by the cunning fingers of those who manipulated the shuttles of human lives and human happiness for their own selfish purposes.

"I glory in the fact that I shall endeavor to let the downtrodden of every creed and of no creed realize that this pulpit does not and will not maintain a craven silence in the presence of protected iniquity.

"My program for the next twenty-five weeks, therefore, is predicated upon the hope that there is still freedom of the printed word and of the spoken word within the confines of our distracted country. Therefore, if through some direct or indirect cause these broadcasts shall be suddenly terminated, their discontinuance shall not be of my own choosing. For in the midst of this present crisis I do not intend to shout from the pulpit 'peace, peace, when there is no peace.'

"Moreover, I shall not content myself to mouth innocent generalities and pious platitudes. I plan to be specific with the mention of names, of figures and of facts.

"But where does the virtue of charity find place in such a program? The charity which is meek; the charity 'that seeketh not her own,' to quote St. Paul.

"My friends, charity is the chiefest virtue in the entire scheme of Christianity. But charity essentially means to love God with your whole heart and soul and mind and your neighbor as yourself.

"Now the doctrine of charity was not intended to be a rampart behind which a mentally diseased miscreant can take his stand and, like the devil, quote Scripture for his purpose to intimidate criticism of those who protest against the modern bandits of exploitation; against those who seek not only what is their own but under subterfuge of legality, devour the houses of widows and of orphans; breed poverty amongst the masses, close factory gates and feed the slimy serpent of Communism with the bread of discontent, while in the meantime they practice loving their neighbors less than themselves, not as themselves.

"Charity does not prevent us from turning the searchlight of publicity upon social and public malefactors.

"Remember the story of St. Peter. It was he who designated by name the pious scoundrels — Ananias and Sapphira — for defrauding the early Christians of a promised gift.

"And, if necessary, we must continue to point out by name and by fact those who have allied themselves to defraud the laborer, the farmer, the small business man, the home owner, not of promised gifts but of rightful possessions.

"They, too, must be carried out dead, if necessary — dead socially, dead politically, dead financially—rather than that we suffer a continuance of the evils which have resulted from their practiced deceit."

Morgan Incorporates

EIGHTY YEARS ago J. Pierpont Morgan the elder established a banking house now known as "The Corner," as it is situated on the corner of Broad and Wall Streets in New York.

Recently the incorporation of J. P. Morgan & Co. was announced.

Private banking through a partnership is a thing of the past and now the Morgan partners who live in New York will become directors instead of partners. And the new firm name will be J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.

The change is drastic because J. P. Morgan & Co. revealed little to the world as a partnership. As a corporation, much must be disclosed.

The $20-million paid-in capital, the $20-million paid-in surplus already are known to the public because of incorporation. From now on profits will be known.

The mystery in the incorporation is not the change from partnership to corporate entity, the mystery is why Mr. Morgan chooses to become a state bank instead of a national bank.

With the state banks disappearing over the period of the last two decades and with national bank charters almost universally sought in preference to state charters, why is it that Morgan chooses to operate under the state?

The answer is found in Giannini's Bank of America and in J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.

In the one instance the State of California is preferred to the United States of America, in the other instance the State of New York is preferred to the United States of America.

Giannini found himself the victim of a new absolutism. Morgan profited by the experience and chose the State as a refuge from the illicitly inquiring minds of New Dealers in high places who never negotiated a loan, much less lent a dollar.

The Medieval Guilds

Rules of the Merchants' Guilds Guaranteed Quality Product as Well as Rights

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of 'Social Justice'

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the first article in an important new series on "The Medieval Guilds." Tracing the history of these venerable associations of former times, the articles will then apply their rules to modern business and social conditions. A second article in this series by Mr. Ward will appear next week.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS of the Catholic Church, in their recent pastoral letter issued under the title *"The Church and the Social Order,"* had this to say concerning the medieval guild system:

"Not only must the moral principles of justice and charity be recognized and accepted by members of society, but the social and economic system itself must be so organized that these principles can freely function and become truly operative. Hence the need of a guild or corporative system which will establish sound prosperity and which respects the proper hierarchic structure of society."

It was the plea of Pius XI that two reforms in our social order must be accomplished: Namely, "there must be re-established some form of guild or vocational groups, which will bind men together in society according to their respective occupations, thus creating a moral unity. Second, there must be a reform of morals and a profound renewal of the Christian spirit which must precede the social reconstruction."

The *Los Angeles Times*, in an *"Editorial of the Day"* entitled *"The Guild System,"* announces that "every so often somebody toys with the idea of restoring the medieval guild system of industrial relations, contending that such a system tends to greater stability and more widespread distribution of wealth."

The *Los Angeles Times* editorial then starts out with sweeping criticisms of the guild system on the basis of its inefficiency as a producer and distributor of goods, with the conclusion that complete recasting of the results of the industrial revolution in an old mould might readily produce deformation rather than reformation."

There is no sign that the writer of the editorial ever spent an hour since high school days on the guild system. Perhaps, his conclusion is absolutely correct. Or, perchance, there is in the ancient guild system many a reason, from the standpoint of regulation, organization, rule and content, a wealth of material to be applied to the present day reconstruction of the social order.

Origins of the Medieval Guild System

The best historians define the ancient guilds as voluntary associations for religious, social and commercial purposes. No date is given for the origin as their organizations were buried in the mists of unwritten history as they were seemingly first found attached to the family and identified with the religious, the social and the economic activities of single families.

In the 7th Century, the *"Laws of Ina"* set forth the religious and social purposes of the guilds.

In the 10th Century, under Athelstan, the Frith or Peace Guilds were established as associations for corporate responsibility for members who could assume mutual responsibility.

In those early days, men banded together in groups of ten and proclaimed their mutual responsibility for each member of the group. It is hard to understand the ancient constitutions. It is hard to understand how ten families, let us say, in Jersey City or Pittsburgh would be banded together, all with mutual responsibilities for the social and legal conduct of the one. Yet out of this corporate responsibility, the guild law became the law of the village. The main object was peace and liberty with the religious motive extremely important as members assisted each other in their temporal and spiritual necessities.

Picture to yourselves a modern village, town or city banded in groups of ten families, with social and corporate responsibility of the strong for the weak in each unit. To the poor there were alms to be given. The weak were to be cared for, the dead were to be buried and masses were to be said for the deceased.

Reconstructing the earliest guilds, it seems that the corporal and spiritual works of mercy were not to be thrown forth for distribution to a cold world, but were to be concentrated within a little group where the hungry were to be fed, the naked were to be clothed and where, aside from temporal necessities, the spiritual gifts of Christian charity were to be distributed.

Merchant Guilds Held Trade Monopoly

By the 11th Century, under the primacy of St. Anselm, came the rise of the merchant guilds. These guilds were given trade monopolies in all branches except food.

By the year 1100, the merchant guilds were found in the principal towns as, for example, Bristol, Carlisle, Durham, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury and Southampton.

Originally the merchants were banded together and given the privilege of writing their own regulations to be imposed with the sanction of the law. Fortified by a monopoly in the sale of all things except food, these merchant guilds became practically identical with the commune.

As they drafted their own regulations, municipal self-government in a certain sense grew up out of the self-government of these merchant guilds.

Out of the 160 towns of the era of Edward I, 92 were known to have possessed merchant guilds.

Such self-rebullation is to be distinguished from our modern *National Recovery Act* and yet, in a certain sense, the two had much in common. Under the provisions of the N.R.A., industrialists were called together to formulate their own codes, which, in turn, came to have the sanction of the law.

We are not discussing here either the politics behind the N.R.A. nor the objectives sought to be obtained. Yet this much is certain. Nine centuries ago the merchants in the towns of England organized and drafted their codes of practice and those codes received the sanction of law.

Guild Took in Related Activity

These merchant guilds were presided over by aldermen and by wardens. The legislative body was a council of twelve to twenty-four men. The members were land holders within the town's boundaries and at first were either merchants or farmers. This last historic fact is important because it shows that even the merchant guilds were not reserved to merchants, but included the producers of the raw materials which went into the merchant's goods. The eldest son of a guildman was admitted free while the younger sons were admitted with a fee.

The powers were important. The guild, we repeat, exercised a monopoly in the trade of a town in all things except food. They could fine traders for illicit trading. When we see a local ordinance today prohibiting canvassing the city, we can trace that ordinance directly back to the merchant guilds of ancient days.

Today, the Board of Trade or the Board of Commerce may have gone before the Common Council or the Board of Aldermen with special pleading for the merchants on the Main Street. Yet, eight centuries ago, the merchant guild prohibited the non-guild member from trading in the municipality. At the same time, the legitimate trader from another town who belonged to a merchant guild in that town was permitted to trade. But the medieval guild went further than the merchants' associations and Chambers of Commerce do today.

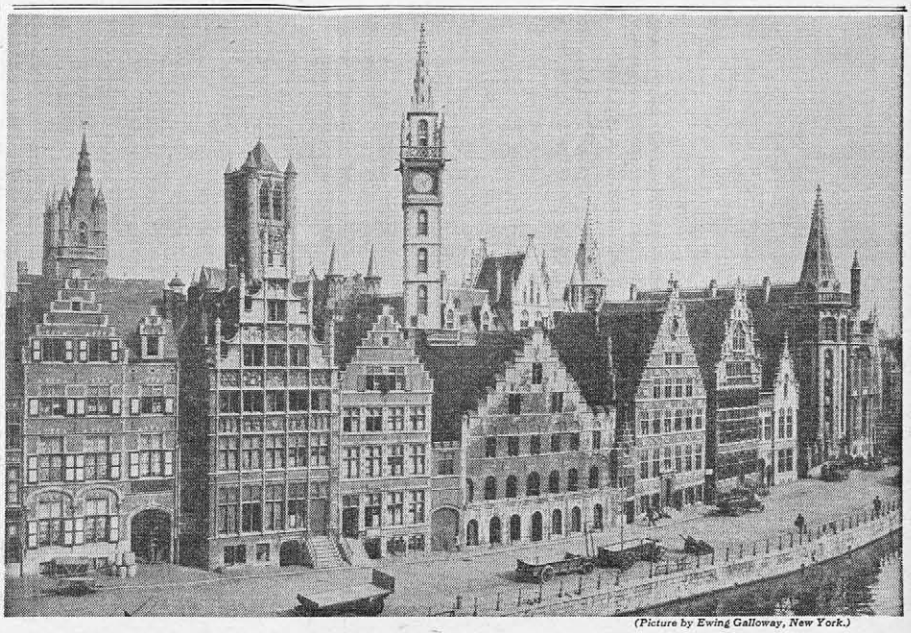
They supervised the *quality* of the goods sold. Authority was associated with *responsibility*. Authority is so far divorced from responsibility today that they are not even associated in our minds. When modern Chambers of Commerce protect their members by securing the passage of an ordinance shutting out the door-to-door canvasser or peddler except by license, they do not usually, as an essential requirement, erect any conditions covering the quality of the goods sold within our municipalities.

Foreign Traders Ruinous to Guild

The merchant guilds were not without their opposition. The members of the various crafts witnessed the benefits of organization and dreamed of the day when they would break away from the traders and organize their own guilds, after the manner of the merchants.

The weavers and the fullers by the year 1130 were the first to win royal recognition. At London, Lincoln and Oxford, they had organized and by 1335 they had so far won their struggle as to pass the statute of

(Continued on Page 10)



(Picture by Ewing Galloway, New York.)

ROW OF OLD GUILD HOUSES, along the Lys river front in Ghent, Belgium. These famous old guild houses include those of the Grain Weighers, the Vegetable Weighers, Butchers and other important trades. They are still used by the respective trades as warehouses and offices. St. Nicholas Church and the city's famous clock tower dominate the skyline in this picture of Ghent's guild row as seen from the river.

On the Foreign Front

Col. House and Welles Will Find Same Answer

And It Is Washington's: 'Europe Has a Set of Primary Interests'

WHEN WOODROW WILSON became President of the United States, he equipped this nation with the most inexperienced group of diplomats that old Europe ever had to receive from us.

To the Court of St. James, he sent Walter Hines Page, a brilliant man of letters, who was left the hopeless victim of one of Europe's most cunning statecrafters, Sir Edward Gray.

To Paris, he sent Myron T. Herrick, a holdover from the Taft administration, who was sent to France to save Wilson from patronage embarrassment rather than to represent this nation abroad.

To Germany, Wilson sent Judge "Jimmie" Gerard, not as an Ambassador but as a nod to Tammany Hall.

To Rome, Wilson sent Thomas Nelson Page, a brilliant literary light, and to the Hague he sent one of the finest characters in literary America, Henry Van Dyke. What man who could write "Little Rivers" could deal with Europe's set of political interests?

From Toledo, Wilson sent the reform mayor and novelist, Brand Whitlock, to the Court of Brussels.

Penfield alone, who was sent to Italy, had diplomatic experience, under Cleveland.

How Col. House Was Given the Run-Around

Excepting Penfield, literary men knowing little or nothing of European backgrounds, European politics or European diplomacies, were sent abroad to take their places with the cunning minds.

In 1913, Colonel Edward M. House, a name unknown to diplomacy, a hopeless stranger in European politics but a friend of Woodrow Wilson, lunched with Count von Bernstorff and at the table set forth his dream of world peace through an alliance among the Britains, Germans, Japanese and Americans. It was not only a dream of peace that he set forth but a dream of development or exploitation of the "waste places" of the Western world. Von Bernstorff listened, as is the habit of diplomats, and switched the objective adroitly from the "waste places" to China.

Von Bernstorff then induced Col. House to go to London and pump Sir Edward Gray on peace. Gray listened, as is the habit of diplomats, and sent the Colonel to Berlin to pump Von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, and the Kaiser, too.

Von Tirpitz forgot both the "waste places" and China and adroitly substituted arms limitation in the House program of peace.

The poor Colonel was too enamored to notice the changes wrought in his plan and he reported to Wilson that Gray was perfect, the Kaiser co-operative and that he was leaving for France. But the time he left Paris, *France* had been substituted for *Japan* in a program for a mutual accord in arms limitation.

Outside of its fundamentals and its details, the House plan remained intact!

Present Administration Is Better Equipped

Today, at the Court of St. James is the brilliant, cultured, practical mind of Joseph P. Kennedy. He is one of the few who publicly recognized his own inexperience in the field of diplomacy, and his humility has been his salvation.

At Paris is William C. Bullitt of Pennsylvania with 23 years' experience in diplomatic service. From Berlin we have withdrawn our Ambassador.

At Rome is William C. Phillips, a career man of the State Department.

At Brussels is Joseph E. Davies, experienced as counsel to many Central and South American Republics with a diplomatic history dating back to 1919.

At the Hague is George A. Gordon, a thoroughly experienced career man.

Roosevelt has given himself a far better representation than did Wilson. Yet the only week-end the State Department felt free to take a holiday in an entire year ***was the one week-end when the new European war broke out!*** President Roosevelt happened to be "at sea" and smilingly told the press on one of his periodic landings that he didn't know as much about the affairs in Europe as they did because he hadn't seen a newspaper.

New Mission Can Confirm Old Truth

Now comes the news that the Honorable Joseph E. Kennedy is convinced that Britain is in serious straits, but Bullitt is equally convinced that Germany is already licked. So Sumner Welles goes forth to check, not on the political conditions of Europe, but upon our ambassadorial equipment.

As in the case of Colonel House, he will flit from capital to capital and will be received politely. If diplomacy runs true to form, any program he takes abroad will not be recognized on his return. One thing is certain; his reports could be written in advance.

He will find "England co-operative, France friendly, Germany polite and Italy most reasonable." All the reports will be *favorable and misleading*. Colonel House and Sumner Welles could have saved themselves worry and the nation money by simply following the copybook maxim of George Washington: **"Europe has a set of primary interests."**

Mexican Reds Killing Off 'Opposition'

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Radical-ridden Mexico is fast approaching the state of chaos which precipitated the Spanish civil war in 1936.

Last week in the state of Guanajuato a group of Mexican patriots, supporters of General Juan Almazan, anti-radical candidate for the presidency in the forthcoming election, were taking part in Flag Day ceremonies when there was a burst of gun fire. Twelve fell dead; twenty more were carried away to a hospital severely wounded.

The murders were committed by a group of Communist shock troops who are now trying to terrorize into

(Continued on Page 18)

READERS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE!

You have a job to do.
Each subscriber to this National Magazine is asked to go out THIS WEEK and inform 25 friends or neighbors about the new book

"AN ANSWER TO FATHER COUGHLIN'S CRITICS"

Due to circumstances beyond the control of SOCIAL JUSTICE, it is not possible to advertise **"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics"** over the radio.

Consequently, we must appeal to you for your help in doing this service for Father Coughlin.

Father Coughlin cannot use the time on his radio hour to answer his detractors; if SOCIAL JUSTICE were to undertake the reply in the brief space at our disposal, it would be labeled "controversy." The more permanent form of a book, therefore, with polite and ample exposition and documented refutation, is deemed the proper method.

Fifty years after Father Coughlin and this generation of his followers will have passed away, the information in this book will be in demand as a reference source.

"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics" is a complete, factual, and final, refutation of all the slanders and misrepresentations that have been spread about the Radio Priest of Royal Oak by his powerful detractors.

These same influential sources would, if possible, shut off all information about this book intended to answer them. **Here is where YOU come in.** It is your chance to show Father Coughlin that we appreciate what he has been trying to do for Christian America.

In addition to the orders you have already placed for your own copy, and any additional copies for special friends, it is most important that you get word to 25 more persons this week.

The book may be ordered as you prefer, either by writing directly to Father Coughlin or to

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Royal Oak, Michigan

The Immorality of Interest

Part XI—Summary of an Historical Study of the Practice of Usury Through the Ages

THE READERS of SOCIAL JUSTICE have had an opportunity of tracing the story of interest or usury from the earliest day down to the modern era. They have come to understand the principles of the Old Law as set forth in *Exodus*, in *Leviticus*, in *Jeremias* and in *Esdras*. They know that money was understood to be as sterile as a mule; that the real meaning of interest was a "bite" and that there could be no increase on a loaned dollar.

They know, likewise, that the loans were made out of man's necessity and that therefore, the ancient Jew prohibited the taking of interest from a Jew.

Yet, the ancient Jew recognized the productive loan. Asked what was to be done with the money of the widow and the orphan, the Rabbins of old answered: *"We look for a man that is rich, trusted, listens to the Law and never accepts a rebuke from the Rabbins, and we give the money to him by the court for use in business which is likely to bring profit with small chance of loss."*

'Pillar Stones in Greece'

The reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE has been given the story of usury in ancient Greece where the money-lenders battened off the poor and where the security of a loan was both the security of property and the security of person.

He has seen pillars of stone set upon the boundary lines of the farms of ancient Athens and has witnessed the poor passing into slavery because of the impossibility of paying interest.

He has read excerpts from the writings of Solon who analyzed the debt problem, distinguished the real producers of Grecian wealth, the farmers, and freed them from its burden. He knows that the wisest of ancient statesmen cancelled the farm debt, restored the poor to profitable enterprise, emancipated the debt slaves and pared down the principal of the debts of the middle class.

'Usury in Ancient Rome'

The readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE have learned what the Roman philosophers had to say concerning interest. They have had sentences from Plato and Aristotle. They know that Aristotle taught that money was sterile and that he who put out coins expecting an increase must, of necessity, expect some illegitimates to return.

Cicero, Seneca and Plutarch have been reviewed, as have the money lenders as they practiced usury in ancient Rome.

It was Julius Caesar that gave Rome its first practical debtor relief.

The ancient Jews, Solon, as the lawmaker of Greece, and Julius Caesar, of imperial Rome, attacked this problem of interest and solved it for the people of their day.

'Early Christian Teaching'

Following the counsel of St. Luke, *"And if you lend to them of whom you hope to receive what thanks are to you? For sinners also lend to sinners for to receive again as much,"* there was introduced the true Christian loan, the loan given to the poor without thought of repayment. Examples of this early Christian counsel carried into our present life were given the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE so that they could understand not only the nature of interest and usury, but likewise the nature of non-interest bearing and non-usurious loans.

There were reviewed the teachings of St. Paul, Appollonius, Clement of Alexander, Tertullian, Cyprian, Pope Julius, St. Basil the Great, St. Ambrose and two of the Church Councils, those of Elvira and Nice, to indicate the teachings of the early Christian Church respecting interest and usury.

'Usury in the Middle Ages'

The reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE could follow through in this series into the Middle Ages with the contributions of Alexander III and Innocent III. At this time the Christian money-lender was well nigh driven from Europe and the business of usury was turned over to the Jews.

The wise teachings of the philosophers, St. Thomas and Duns Scotus, were reviewed. The origins of the various "titles" of "increase" were defined.

Then came the practical application of money lending with the Caursines, the southern European traders, replacing the Jews who had been driven out of the principal countries of Europe. A specific example of one of their notes was reproduced.

At this point there was a departure from the treatment of usury to the treatment of property, with the responsibilities of wealth as laid down by the medievalist. This article was borrowed wholesale from the writings of the Reverend Bede Jarrett, O.P., M.A., of England, as contributed in his famous little booklet entitled, *"Medieval Socialism."*

The responsibilities of wealth, the use of one's property, the distinction between ownership and use as so often carried over the air in the discourses of Father Coughlin were developed for the student of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

'Avoidance of Interest'

Under this title were developed the various uses made of the "titles" of the medieval philosophers as excuses and cloaks for interest. The abuses of the teachings of the Church were reviewed and then the great distinction between the partnership involving risk and the loan of sterile money was discussed.

"Investment" was always permitted provided the investor owned the money invested and provided he was personally satisfied to suffer a loss in anticipation of a potential gain.

The famous encyclical, *"Vix Pervenit,"* was reproduced so that the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE could have the benefit of an original source material from Benedict XIV.

World Changes Since Benedict XIV

Nearly 200 years have passed since Benedict XIV wrote his famous encyclical, *"Vix Pervenit,"* on the subject of usury.

In that period the world has witnessed more economic change than in all the centuries that preceded it.

Fifteen years after Benedict XIV wrote, there came with the date peg, 1760, the industrial revolution. It witnessed the change from making things by hand or *"manu"-"facture"* to the factory system, the machine age and the mass production industry.

Paralleling the industrial revolution came a commercial revolution with mobility of population of primary concern.

Our own beloved country grew in this period from far fewer than 3-million people, scattered along the Atlantic seacoast to 132-millions, stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence.

In the present period, men have seemingly settled down. There is little migration, immigration or emigration of peoples. Yet there is a flux of population representing a mobility of men and of families within a nation that was never equalled since the days of nomadic tribes.

City directories in our large municipalities must be compiled annually to mean anything.

Paralleling the industrial and commercial revolution there has occurred the great revolution of capitalism. Sixty years after Benedict XIV wrote *"Vix Pervenit,"* modern capitalism with financial supremacy was foisted upon the great nations of the world.

Profit Is Motive Under Capitalism

In the century and a quarter which has followed, the profit motive in business has come to be the outstanding motive.

The present age is characterized not only by the vast accumulation of wealth, but what is far more important, by the vast concentration of wealth. Pope Pius XI must have been inspired as he wrote: ". . . not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dares breathe against their will."

In the materialism of today the life blood of nations is governed by those who own or control credit.

Interest and Usury in the Modern Day

The three great revolutions in the materialistic order, the Industrial, the Commercial and the Financial, have brought vast changes in the application of interest and usury.

In the industrial field, individuals were never able to finance the mass production industries. The vast aggregations of capital so essential were accomplished first through forms of partnership quickly followed by the modern corporation.

Industrial financing brought with it a two-fold approach to the problem which bore directly upon the laws of interest as set forth in the series on the *"Immorality of Interest"* in the last ten issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The modern corporation sought financing through the issuance of bonds backed by an underlying mortgage against the physical properties of the plant of the corporation. Closely associated with the bond was the preferred stocks, the earnings of which were guaranteed before there was any participation among the holders of common stock.

The demand for a fixed return on the bonds and on the preferred stock represented the principle of money sent out at a guaranteed return on that money, while the investment in the common stocks implied the principle of "risk," with the shareholder personally content to risk a loss on his investment in anticipation of a potential gain. The first, bonded indebtedness of industries, railways, utilities, represents a historic and classic evil of interest, while the investment in common stocks represents "risk" as old as the ancient Jews who knew how to invest the money of the orphan.

Commercial Financing Takes Its 'Bite'

Aside from the industrial revolution with the essential financing of the factories, and, latterly, transportation and the utilities, there has grown the demand for commercial financing in its broadest sense.

When the goods leave a modern factory they start on the long way to the consumers' homes. The old fundamental necessities were grouped as food, clothing and shelter.

The food from our farm lands no longer is retained on the farm and sold at the will of the owner. Economic pressure or the "duress of

(Continued on Page 11)

'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck . . .'

—From the Washington Evening Star

G.O.P. Program Aimed at Evils of New Deal

Suggestions Include Several Constructive Principles of Social Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

The Republican program, as drafted by Dr. Frank and his aides, is interesting in its evidence of research, and an obviously sincere attempt—with a few exceptions—to get at root causes.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has subjected the proposed program to critical scrutiny, point for point. For the benefit of the busy reader we have broken down this analysis into a convenient consideration of each of the 12 points in the 33,000-word document. Where the suggested program harmonizes with the 16 principles of social justice it is applauded; where it conflicts, that fact is frankly pointed out.

Upon that basis, SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine presents the following analysis:

The G. O. P. Program

The recommendations:

1. A 20 per cent reduction in Government spending, with the objective of balancing the budget by 1942.

2. Repeal of the emergency monetary powers of the President and creation of a banking and monetary commission to devise measures to restore stability and assurance to the nation's monetary system.

3. Elimination of all tax exemptions of future issues of Federal, state and municipal securities; some reduction of individual surtax rates in the higher brackets; repeal of the capital stock and excess profits tax; abolition of the normal tax on dividends.

Recommendations for a Farm Program

4. A farm program aimed to bring about: (a) a parity between prices of that which the farmer sells and that which he buys, to make possible the greatest exchange of goods and services between the city and farm; (b) expansion of the farmer's market, rather than curtailment of his output; (c) selective adjustments on tariffs to protect the farmer's home market and promote exports; (d) expansion of industrial uses of farm products; (e) encouragement of co-operative marketing; (f) rational adjustments of transportation costs; (g) retirement by lease of marginal and sub-marginal lands; (h) reorganization of the soil conservation service in the interest of a more efficient soil conservation program; (i) a transitional policy of farm subsidies until the whole national program results in a balanced recovery.

5. Protective, instead of the present restrictive, regulation of business and the issuance of, and trading in, securities.

6. Amendment of the *National Labor Relations Act:* (a) to secure equality of treatment to all parties; (b) to insure impartial administration; (c) to prevent governmental favoritism in disputes between employes and employers; (d) to permit employers as well as employes to initiate proceedings; (e) to protect instead of limit civil liberties; (f) to penalize unfair practices.

7. Determination of wages and hours by collective bargaining between freely chosen representatives of labor and management.

8. Realistic negotiation of trade agreements through which genuine reciprocity may be realized, such agreements to be subject to approval by concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress.

(Continued in Column 3)

A Criticism

SOCIAL JUSTICE undertakes a point-for-point critical analysis of the Republican thinking wrapped into this 12-point report.

1. On the first point, no distinction can be made, unfortunately, between the Republicans' recommendation for 20 per cent reduction in Government spending and a balanced budget in two years, and Mr. Roosevelt's oft-repeated promises for the very same thing. The odds are 8-7 and take your choice.

2. The G.O.P.'s proposed repeal of Presidential emergency monetary powers rings as a hollow promise. Criticism of Mr. Roosevelt on this count should be restricted to the *very sound* objection that he never has used these powers to the extent that they would benefit the nation.

The promise of a "monetary and banking commission" whose job it will be to "restore stability" to the monetary system cannot be received with enthusiasm. The Republicans will put in the same old gang of reactionary bankers and financiers who brought about the great depressions of 1921 and 1929.

With this gang, followers of Social Justice have no sympathy. We do not need a "monetary and banking commission" to "restore stability . . . to the monetary system." What we *do* need is the recognition that Congress *IS* that Commission.

Would Abolish Tax-Exempt Bonds

3. Concerning point three, the elimination of all tax-exempt and future issues of state and municipal securities is the objective of the 13th principle of social justice, with which objective we are fully in accord.

The reduction of individual surtax rates in the higher brackets, however, is *a direct appeal for campaign funds,* and a deviation from the 14th principle of social justice.

Repeal of the capital stock and excess profits taxes is a sound economic move. These nuisance taxes yield but little, and constitute a business deterrent.

The abolition of the normal tax on dividends, however, is an abolition of a tax on practically $5-billion. *It is directly in opposition to social justice's 14th principle.*

4. Price parity between what the farmer sells and what the farmer buys, is a step in the right direction. It falls just short of the social justice cost-of-production principle.

(Continued in Column 4)

The G. O. P. Program

(Continued from Column 1)

National Defense Declaration is Broad

9. Strengthening our national defense sufficiently to protect the Western Hemisphere from aggression.

10. Adequate relief for all in need, with the Federal Government bearing a just share of the cost through grants in aid to state and local governments under a bi-partisan administration.

11. Realistic improvement of the administration of social security and the extension of its benefits to farm laborers and domestic servants. Retention of the present maximum monthly allowance for old age assistance.

12. A national health program carried out through co-operation of the Government, medical profession, and voluntary social groups.

Thus have the Republicans condensed their constructive program for the betterment of the nation. The complete text of the G.O.P. document bristles with facts, statistics and "reasons for," but any constructive program is bound to run against the jagged shoals of opposing opinion.

The Medieval Guild

(Continued from Page 7)

Edward III allowing foreign merchants to trade freely in England.

This marked the death blow to the merchant guilds and by the end of the 14th century (1391) Richard II had empowered the merchants of Prussia, the foreign traders, to meet, organize, elect officers, and, under their own rules, to regulate their trade, to set up their own courts for trade disputes, to render justice and award compensation.

Henry IV was to extend similar privileges to the Hanse merchants, the merchants trading particularly with the Netherlands and Norway.

Guild Rules Insisted on Quality

The "Fuller Brush Man" of eleven centuries ago, if not a member of a guild in his own town, was not permitted to trade or peddle in another town. But the merchants, eleven centuries ago made sure that, before they prohibited the outsider, they made available as good a brush in their own town. In that far off day, no ordinance designed to keep out a "Real Silk Hosiery" salesman would be passed unless the municipality assured the community that they had at least as good a product as the peddler could bring in.

The guild, itself, was permeated with religious spirit and zeal. The victims of misfortune, the sick and the orphans became the responsibility of their brother. There were Masses and dirges sung for the deceased members and organized festivities marked the holidays. There were fines and other punishments for breaches of honesty or offenses against the regulations of the guilds.

In fine, the merchant guilds represented an ancient Chamber of Commerce whose activities were sanctioned by religious teachings, whose ordinances supervised production and demanded a high product before any protection for that product was forthcoming.

There was a profit motive in business to be sure, but that profit was not the first thing. The corporate supervision of one's brother, the corporal and spiritual works of mercy, as practiced, distinguished the ancient merchant guilds from any modern Chamber of Commerce.

A Criticism

(Continued from Column 2)

Suggested Agricultural Reforms Desirable

Expansion of the farmer's market, as against curtailment of his output, is a needed agricultural reform. Likewise the protection of the farmer's home market is vitally necessary to America, as is the promotion of exports, particularly cotton—our greatest agricultural export commodity.

"Chemurgy," or the broadening of industrial use of farm products, is a science in its infancy. Although negligible economically, encouragement of this measure belongs in any complete farm program.

Encouragement of co-operative marketing is a principle of collective bargaining, thoroughly sound.

National adjustment of transportation costs is as yet an untouched subject, and one that demands perhaps more ability than is enjoyed at present by either major political party.

Retirement by lease of marginal and sub-marginal land is no more sound than the technical classification of such land. It is an old, established political appeal and not a thoroughly - understood economic proposal.

Reorganization of the soil conservation service in the interest of a more efficient soil conservation program is merely a competitive claim for more efficiency.

The final G.O.P. farm plank advocates "a transitional policy of farm subsidies, until the whole national program results in a balanced recovery." This recommendation depends for its validity upon what is read into the language. It is non-committal.

5. The fifth recommendation, respecting the protection instead of restriction of business, while vaguely presented, is of course desired.

Program for Labor Sound and Commendable

6. The sixth recommendation, with respect to amendments of the *National Labor Relations Act,* asks equality of treatment for all parties. This is an essential American doctrine, and in voicing it, the Republicans are striking the New Deal in one of its weakest points, in regard to present administration of the Act.

Favoritism in disputes is but a repetition of the first two principles, and a reiteration of the American doctrine. Extension of permission to *employers* to initiate proceedings, likewise, is sound American doctrine.

Protecting instead of limiting civil liberties is an American doctrine, as is the penalization of unfair practices, with which we are fully in agreement.

In general, the G.O.P. recommendations on labor are significant and understanding. They run in general accord with the principles Father Coughlin has enunciated for many years.

7. This point in the Republican declaration is simply an endorsement of the Wagner Act, and represents the acceptance of this act in principle. This also runs in accord with the principles of social justice.

8. Point eight throws the whole system of trade agreements in line with the principles of American government by subjecting them to approval of both houses of Congress. If they are *treaties,* Senate approval is compulsory. If they are *reciprocal trade laws* or *tariff acts,* they command — under our form of government—the approval of both houses. In either instance, this Republican recommendation strikes at one of the most un-American practices of the New Deal.

(Continued on Page 13)

Congress to Blame for Farmer's Plight

Cost-of-Production Bill Planned to Restore Nation's Lost Buying Power

By HON. LYNN J. FRAZIER
U.S. Senator from North Dakota
(Written for 'Social Justice' National Magazine)

THE AMERICAN FARMER is the greatest optimist in the world. If it were not for the hope of a better crop and better prices next year, he would have gone on a strike long ago and let others in this country look after themselves; let them produce their own foodstuffs and raw products for their wearing apparel.

Congress is to blame for the condition of the farmer. We are to blame for his going broke, for his products being sold below cost of production.

If there were enough money in actual circulation so that everyone could buy the products that they need, the prices of commodities would rise and the farmer would benefit along with everyone else. Our money and banking system is privately owned, however. The banker's philosophy demands a scarcity of money in circulation thus creating a demand for it so that they can make a profit.

They have made money a commodity instead of a medium of exchange.

Seeks to Unite Monetary Forces

The bankers are so powerful, however, that a majority of Congress has never been willing to challenge their control of our money and credit. I have introduced *S. J. Res. 188*, declaring the Federal Reserve and National Banking systems unconstitutional in an effort to get all monetary reformers together so that enough pressure can be put on members of Congress to get action on the money question. There has never been united action back of any one monetary reform bill.

If the large farm population had the necessary buying power it would stimulate all other forms of business. To provide this buying power, seventeen other Senators joined with me in introducing the *Cost-of-Production bill, S. 570*. It provides average cost of production for the farm products used for home consumption. We believe that the farmer is entitled to the American market. And there is no use in having the American market if the amount received does not pay for cost of production.

The parity payments and soil conservation checks have helped a great deal, especially in the drought areas. But if the farmer is selling his produce below cost of production he is going to go broke. These payments have not brought his income up to cost of production or anywhere near it. Nor has it insured him a fair share in the income of the nation. Farm tenanacy is increasing at a rapid rate throughout the country.

Nation's Basic Industry Threatened

Surely everyone will agree that our farmers are entitled to sell their products to the American public. Yet under the trade agreements with foreign countries, farm products are being imported to compete with those raised in this country. The argument is that these foreign products have not depressed the prices of farm commodities, that, in fact, they have been rising. But if there is anything to the supply and demand theory, surely every pound that is shipped in tends to keep the price down. And the price of farm products is still far below cost of production and the farmer is still going broke.

Farming is the basic industry of our great country. If the farmer is prosperous every other industry will prosper. As the farm income increases there is always a rise in the prosperity throughout the nation. It is also true that when the farm income decreases, the prosperity of the nation decreases.

Under the present agricultural program the Administration has tried to cure the farm depression by cutting down on production. But if people have not the money to buy, the demand is no greater in proportion than it was before. The trouble is not overproduction, but is under-consumption. The farmer has not been receiving his fair share of the national income, his buying power has thus been cut down and the money in actual circulation thus cut off.

Increased Income Will Be Passed Along

There is no danger but what the farmer will spend all the additional money that he obtains for his produce. He has been in the red for so long that everything he owns needs repairs or replacing—buildings, machinery, automobiles, household furnishings and even clothing for his family. In the last few years the farmers have had to curtail their purchases of processed food, along with every other class of consumer. Although the farmer produced the food in the first place, he has been unable to buy it back after processing.

Our bill *S. 570* is now on the Calendar of the Senate and we are going to do everything possible to obtain its passage at this session of Congress. It is my opinion that we have a very good chance of getting it enacted.

The bill will stabilize the farm price level on forty or fifty farm products. It provides for the export of surpluses, if any, at world prices. It provides for the retention of the soil conservation, for crop insurance, for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and Section 32 of the *Agricultural Adjustment Act* for aiding agricultural exports.

If enacted, the farmers of the nation will be assured their fair share of the national annual income, or approximately twice as much as they now receive.

Immorality of Interest

(Continued from Page 9)

goods," which sends the bushel of wheat to the elevator the minute it is ripe and sends the hog to the market when fat, is a matter of when a note is due or when corn is scarce.

From the day a crop is "made," it passes into the hands of the financier who follows it through the elevator, the mill, to the baker, or from bin to stockyard, to packing plant, to distributor and to the purchaser. Little consumer financing is done with the foodstuffs of the nation except where the old corner grocery still stands or where the poor laborer hocks his last stick of furniture to a personal loan company to buy food for a starving family. Yet, in the realm of food, every transaction from farm to retailer, finds entry in the interest table for a "bite."

The growth of the machine-made clothing is a typical example of modern factory production with the cut-out of the cloth in one place, the pants sent to a single industry, the vest to another, the coat to a third with the sleeves manufactured here and the button holes and the lining there. Reassembled, the suit is sent on its way across the length and breadth of America.

There are only four prices for suits to the great wholesaler who clothes the poor: $6, $9, $12, and $14.50. These suits go to the poor at a minimum of about $10, while the others are sold the retailer anywhere from $20 to $50.

Between that factory system and the buyer, is a vast financial operation including the mark-up to cover the extended credit in the retailer's operation. ***Always, financing is a greater "bite" than raw material, labor, the manufacturing operations or the true distribution costs.***

Financing for Food, Clothing and Shelter

In the financing of homes to shelter the people, few recognize the tremendous extent of this building. Sixty-two years ago we had a population of only 62,500,000, less than half of what we have today. We have had to accommodate over 69-million additional people and have had to replace the obsolescent homes of sixty years ago.

The problem is perpetual. As wealth is concentrated, the poor have no means of financing their own homes and are left to the money lenders, either the fine old Building and Loan Associations of the East, the mutual savings banks of the East or the banks and finance companies of the East and West, North and South. *It is safe to say that wherever you see the poor man's home today he is paying in interest to the money lender at least the full value of the house and lot he is buying.*

Food, clothing and shelter are augmented today by the real costs of living. The content of the home, for example, consists, let us say, of furniture. In a depression, furniture is one of the first things to be omitted from the family expenditures.

It is reported that in late years 70 per cent of all the furniture dealers of the country have made no profit, while those 30 per cent who have, either broke even or, in the profit column, have made nominal profits only amounting to less than 2 per cent annually. Yet good furniture houses, respectable furniture houses, have a mark-up of an extra 60 to 100 per cent to take care of deferred payments or installment buying.

We are not referring here to the gyp houses peddling "borax," whose usurious rates know no law.

In very respectable houses where credit is a courtesy extended and there is no difference between the cash and credit price, the general practice is reported to be to mark up an extra 6 to 10 per cent on all furniture to take care of the few who want credit. Other firms, of course, clearly distinguish a cash and credit price by the open advertisement of a carrying charge.

The most important single item in the home budget of America has come to be the motor car and here the gross "bite" of the finance companies is greater than the profit per car for the manufacturer.

Money Control Is the Great Conspiracy

The greatest conspiracy of modern times is the old banker's conspiracy to keep the volume of money small and the volume of credit fluctuating like an accordian.

There is a demand for currency absolutely unknown to the generation that preceded ours.

Twenty-five million motor cars and trucks need cash, not credit, for operation. The growth of the telephone pay station, the bus line, transportation in general, hotels, roadhouses, "hot-dog" stands, unknown in their present use to the past generation, call upon vast quantities of money, not credit.

The rise of chain stores, the cash and carry business, the modern beauty shop, the wide spread use of the cigarette and thousands of other habits of modern life distinguish this age from the last.

As a result, currency is drawn into the channels of today's necessities while credit is imposed upon a nation for the more necessary things of life.

In the next and final article we will apply the principles of usury and interest, as they are instanced in the various loaning agencies of today.

The thing to bear in mind is that whenever men reach out for an increase on the loan of money the old principles of usury come into play.

Whenever men are interested in investing money at risk, such an operation is sanctioned by the teachings of the ancient Jews and philosophers of the Middle Ages and the practical economics of the present day.

Money is still sterile. When it is invested in the Government bond or the issues of state and local subdivisions of Government, when it is invested in an industrial bond or a preferred stock demanding a fixed rate, there is danger in economics because there is danger in morals.

Whenever the idea of partnership enters in, when man invests for a profit which is not guaranteed, but which is only potential and when the investor assumes a risk, in so doing, that man or widow or orphan is on sound ground.

Browder Conviction Fair; No 'Martyr'

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal

"Earl Browder, if he had been in his admired Russia, would be in process of 'liquidation' now. Or else he would be on his way to Siberia. Offenses against government, which means Dictator Stalin, are really serious there. A man can be brought before the firing squad merely for the sabotage of stealing a bushel of corn.

"But Mr. Browder, happily, is not in Russia. He is in democratic America, where justice prevails. So he gets the fair and comparatively mild sentence of two years in prison on each of two passport fraud counts, together with a $1,000 fine on each count.

"And Mr. Browder had a fair trial. The fact that he heads the Communist Party in this country was kept out of the case record except as Browder, pleading his own defense, dragged it in. Judge Coxe, who presided, did a good job in that. Earl Browder was not being tried as a Communist but as a violator of Federal law.

"Of course, Browder and all the other Communists in this country will have it differently. They will say that Browder was persecuted, that he got a sentence for political reasons. We have coddled these fellows until they seem to think they are privileged above all other citizens."

Mr. Roosevelt's Popularity Up With the War

(By a Special Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Like it or not, Americans must face the solemn fact that President Franklin Roosevelt, although he has frequently denounced war and all that it stands for, has a large personal stake in the continuation of the present European conflict.

This was made quite clear recently with the publication of the *Newsweek* and *Fortune* polls showing that Mr. Roosevelt, in regard to increased prestige, has gained more from the current war than Hitler or Stalin. At its lowest ebb in seven years last summer, the President's popularity among the nation's voters has soared skyward rapidly since the outbreak of war.

Last Spring a poll of the 50 top-ranking newspapermen in Washington conducted by *Newsweek Magazine* revealed the Republican Party a 2 to 1 favorite to win the 1940 elections. A similar poll of the same correspondents several weeks ago showed an exact reversal of the previous forecast. This time 34 newspapermen thought the Democrats had the better chance in 1940. Only 16 held any hope for the Republicans.

War Emergency Good for Third Term

The *Fortune* poll indicated that 47.4 per cent of the American people now favor a third term for the President —a jump of 12.5 per cent since the war began.

The great turnabout in popular sympathy toward the President, as analysed by the *Newsweek* poll, was caused by the traditional unwillingness to "change horses while crossing a stream" or "swap doctors in a crisis." These cries were used on behalf of Herbert Hoover in 1932, although they didn't save him from one of the worst electoral defeats in history. Today, however, the American people, under the influence of the New Deal's more subtle propaganda, evidently believe that the European war is a far greater crisis than the depression of '32 and that a change of leadership at this time would expose the country to dire trouble.

Of the 34 correspondents in the *Newsweek* poll who prophesied a victory for the Democrats next year, 24 ascribed their reasons to the "no-swap-doctor" theory and 10 to the expected business boom. Both conditions, needless to say, would disappear if peace should arrive in Europe.

Another interesting point raised by the *Newsweek* poll was the switch the war has caused in first choices for the Democratic Party's presidential candidate. Last April only 11 of the 50 correspondents thought that Mr. Roosevelt would be nominated at the pre-election convention. Seventeen chose Vice-President Garner and 10 Cordell Hull.

In the recent poll Hull had 7 votes; Garner had dropped to 6; and Mr. Roosevelt had 25. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana was in second place with 12.

War Takes Minds Off New Deal Failure

The result of the *Fortune* and *Newsweek* polls is very interesting. The *Fortune* poll indicates more clearly than a million words how the European war has saved Mr. Roosevelt's political neck. A few months ago the American people were concerned principally with internal problems. They knew that Mr. Roosevelt hadn't solved these problems; that there were still 10-million unemployed after seven years of New Dealism, and they were turning their backs to the President in ever-increasing numbers.

With the war, however, things began to change. Mr. Roosevelt jumped into the European scene with all his great flair for adventure and soon had the people forgetting entirely about their difficulties at home. Today, in spite of the war boom, there are still some 9-million unemployed, but who cares any longer about our own unfortunates? The first thing an American does now when he gets up in the morning is to buy a newspaper to read about how many ships were sunk the day before.

As early as last April. Mr. Demaree Bess, probably one of the most accurate and far-sighted American correspondents in Europe, wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post* (April 8, 1939):

"It has seemed possible that . . . the European powers might succeed in substituting an 'agreed peace' for the 'imposed peace' of 1919.

"But since last December an entirely new factor has been injected into the European situation . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt (who has) decided to plunge up to his neck in European power politics"

Mr. Bess went on to say that the outbreak of a European war would depend on Mr. Roosevelt's intention to back up the Allies. If he did, there would be war. If he didn't, Germany, Italy, Britain and France would sit down around a table and make an "agreed peace."

Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the old *Neutrality Law* last summer was the signal the Allies had been waiting for. Within a few months, they were at war with Germany and a few weeks later Mr. Roosevelt had the *Neutrality Act* repealed in their favor and put at their disposal all the raw materials and war instruments of the United States.

The results of this United States policy have been threefold: A stalemate in Western Europe; the tremendous gains of Russia in Finland and the Baltic States; and the rescuing of Mr. Roosevelt's political hopes in America.

If Mr. Roosevelt now pursues his advantage to the point of seeking re-election for a third term, the event of our entrance into war will possibly, if not probably, follow.

House of Morgan Will Take Cut on World War No. 2

NEW YORK, N. Y. — As General Purchasing Agent for the Allies in the World War, J. P. Morgan made millions. In the present war his profits will be less, but he still stands to make a pretty penny.

Working in a spacious office on the second floor of J. P.'s private bank at 23 Wall St. last week was T. J. Carlyle Griffith, special representative of the British treasury. It is Mr. Griffith's task to liquidate the 60 American stock issues taken over from British subjects, by the British government two weeks ago.

Morgan & Co. is extending every facility to the British representative and giving him quantities of advice. The hitch is that since Morgan holds a great many dollar securities for British investors, he will get commissions on most of the stocks sold. The stocks' present market value being about $120-million.

While J. P. Morgan was taking his cut out of British war financial manipulations last week, his sister, Anne Morgan, sailed for Europe after having raised $4-million in America for Allied war relief.

Both Morgans were more concerned with private profit or the cause of the British and French empires than with the plight of their own country. Neither probably had time to read a small newspaper clipping, dated February 28, which stated that unemployment in the United States was 1,160,000 greater than a year ago.

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

(Excerpt from an address by Father Chas. E. Coughlin in 1933)

GOLD! WE HAVE plenty of it. All we want is the normalization of our currency dollar. Today our dollar is the flat tire. Reflate it so that we can travel along the highway of Christian-American prosperity. We want sound money. It is the Morgans, Mellons, Baruchs, Achesons, Douglasses and Wallaces who want unsound money and by wanting it also want your farm, your business and your job, your cheap wheat and your high debts.

Thus, the Federal Reserve Bank awoke one fine morning with four and one-third billion dollars of gold dumped into its vaults.

Let me turn to this Federal Reserve Bank and read for you an excerpt of an Act of Congress passed in the year 1913, known as the *Federal Reserve Act*, and compare it with another Act of Congress passed in the year 1933, known as the *Banking Act*.

In 1913 we read in section 7 of the *Federal Reserve Banking Act* the following law:

"After all necessary expenses of a Federal Reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, all the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 40 per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank."

That is the 1913 law.

Profits to Be Held in Surplus Fund

Note that the law reads that all the net earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax *after the dividends have been met.*

Now, and this is the surprise of the century, let me compare for you the *Banking Act of 1933* which amends in section 4 the law which I have just read.

In section 4 (1933) of the *Banking Act* we read:

"After all necessary expenses of a Federal Reserve bank shall have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, the net earnings shall be paid into the surplus fund of the Federal Reserve Bank."

Ladies and gentlemen, our Treasury Department has not succeeded in driving the money-changers from the Temple. By this amendment to the law of 1913 as contained in the *Banking Act of 1933* we have delivered the Temple over to them in fee simple. Henceforth, the profits derived from the Federal Reserve Bank do not go to the United States Government. They go into the vaults, into the reserve funds of the Federal Reserve Bank itself which pays no taxes except on real estate. . . .

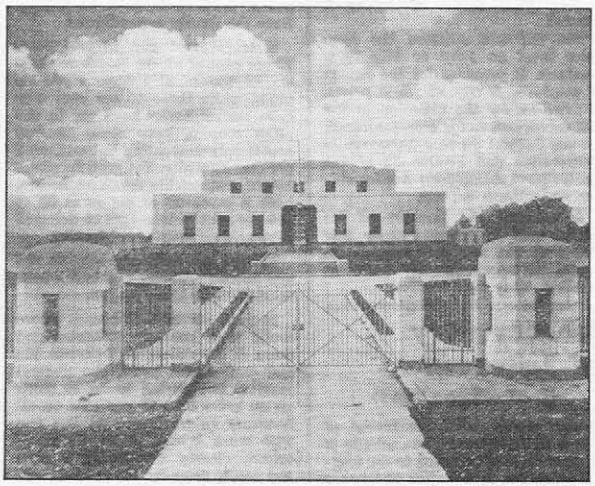
Up to date, the international bankers have been acolytes and thurifiers, deacons and high priests at the altar of our national life.

No one is impugning their personal character. But despite the "new deal" that needs new men, they can no more mold their minds to its philosophy than a leopard can change his spots.

They have served their day. Tomorrow they must be driven from the Temple and leave behind them the gold bullion which belongs to this nation. . . .

But meanwhile, let us not be deceived upon this point: The Federal Reserve Bank, not content to make their millions on war bonds; not satisfied with the six billion of gold now in their possession, are disturbing the nation with their wolf-cry of currency inflation after they have flooded the country with their paper Federal Reserve Notes.

Six years and four months after these words were spoken by Father Chas. E. Coughlin, tremendous changes have occurred. The gold has been nationalized, revaluation has taken place, the Government has possession of $18,100,000,000 in gold in those Kentucky hills and elsewhere and yet the Federal Reserve note issued by a private banking interest still forms the basic currency of the nation.



—Photograph by Ewing Galloway

With more than $18-billion of the country's gold buried in this depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, the basic currency of the nation is still the Federal Reserve Note, issued by a private banking interest. (See Money column.)

How U. S. Could Use Nation's Idle Gold

Government Might Pay Off All Debt and Back Issue of Honest Money

IN THE FEBRUARY 19, 1940, issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma, the Honorable Elmer Thomas, contributed his experienced monetary views on the gold problem.

Unquestionably, there needs to be a re-distribution of gold and the question propounded by the Senator was a specific one: "What can we do, what should we do, or what must we do about the problem—this problem of our surplus gold?"

The Senator, therefore, appointed a specific committee consisting of every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE and asked this question:

"If you were in control of the financial policies of the United States, how would you handle this gold problem?"

The Senator suggested his own solution. He would neither raise the national debt limit nor increase taxes, but would begin using our surplus gold and silver in meeting Federal expenses and in paying off Federal obligations. Secondly, he would devise a plan for redistribution of our surplus gold among solvent nations—perhaps through a world bank.

If America became the world's banker, the Senator sees the possibility of stabilizing the currency of other nations, if those nations cooperated with the United States. The Senator pictures an added income in the form of interest from loans abroad and the furtherance of world trade. He likewise sees the opportunity of discouraging war and establishing and promoting world peace.

The Senator insists on the necessity in a democracy of wide-spread publicity "to the end that the people may have a chance to consider and, through their representatives, work out a solution of this all-important problem."

Senator Thomas is practically alone in outlining an understandable solution to the problem of surplus gold.

We Have 12 Times Our Share of Gold

Out of some $24-billion of actual monetary gold in the world, the United States has three-fourths or some $18-billion. Gold is still scarce. There are some 2-billion people in the world and about $24-billion of monetary gold. So, there is approximately $12 of gold *per capita*. America's share on a world population basis is $1,560,000,000. We thus have approximately twelve times our share, if gold were ever to be distributed among the nations somewhat in proportion to population.

The acquisition of gold is not necessarily a curse. But, *neither should the lack of it be a curse.* Its principle use is in foreign exchange, and as such it has yielded to two other elements in international economy.

The first is credit and the second is primeval barter. Many of the States of the world are now operating on barter. These States are not reserved to the totalitarian for we, ourselves, in the past year have entered into a barter agreement with the world's greatest empire, Britain.

Nor has gold maintained its own in international affairs against the inroads of credit. The World War proved this when, during the war and post-war periods, we financed the allies with our credits.

We Have Failed to Use Our Gold

There are tremendous possibilities for the internal use of gold, and in this sense it does not make much difference how much of the gold of the world we acquire.

Assume for argument's sake that gold continues to come to America. It will only be a question of three years at the present rate when we will have all the monetary gold of the world. The assumption is widespread that then, of course, it must cease to be a medium of settling international balances.

What difference does it make? ***Our mistake has not been so much in acquiring gold and in paying too much for it, as it is in not using it after we had it.***

Take the $18-billion at present. Under the old banker's law, a dollar of gold reserve could float two and one-half dollars of issued currency. SOCIAL JUSTICE does not defend this "old rule of the bankers." It simply states it as the law of bankers and then starts to use it against them and for the people.

We Could Pay Debt and Issue Money

Now $18-billion worth of gold, under the old banker's rule, would suffice to pay off $45-billion worth of interest-bearing bonds of the United States as these obligations matured. That is the first national use to which gold could be put.

Secondly, the gold could have issued against it, under the conservative rules of old bankers, $45-billion of currency. *From this fund the interest on the public debt could be met annually and all extraordinary expenses of Government could be met.* Assume that the two items would amount to $5-billion, the taxpayers of the nation would have nine years of relief from the frightful burden of excess taxation and the Federal debt would be held within its present limit. This is the second suggestion on the use of gold.

Third, the $45-billion could be put to use for the most comprehensive rebuilding program America ever contemplated. The United States Government now has out at loan practically $25-billion. But, as SOCIAL JUSTICE always maintained, the loan policy, started under Mr. Hoover, as a governmental corporation loan policy, at the wrong end of the line; and the losses indicate that the banks, insurance companies and manufacturers represent the worst risks with $448-million of defaults in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation alone.

We Could Build Homes for Nation

America needs new housing. The way to re-house America is to finance, for the newly married, individual, separate homes. Some 500,000 of these could be built at the cost of $2,500,-000,000 a year. This $2,500,000,000 of financing would be the best type of financing known to America. It would bear a one per cent service fee or interest charge and the loan would be amortized over a twenty-five year period. Therefore, the cost of the home would be $250 annually with taxes and insurance, of course, to be added. The total family housing bill would mean a rent equivalent of approximately $37 a month for 25 years, at the end of which the full title would be acquired.

A fourth suggestion is that of a farm bank to refinance the farm lands of America, including the debt of $7-billion in first mortgages, 40 per cent of which is now held by the Federal Government. This $7-billion of farm financing should be done at the rate of one per cent, which is a service fee.

A comprehensive study of agricultural credit is needed. This study should embrace, not only the financing of the physical property as represented by lands and buildings, but the financing of the tremendous capital investment in operating capital and consisting of live stock, machines, implements, dairy, motor trucks and working and breeding animals. This survey should likewise include the financing of every major crop from seed to market and upon the results of this survey a comprehensive farm financing program should be developed.

These are only four major economic and social uses of the $45-billion which should issue out of our hoard of gold.

Democracy has run far ahead in its political aspects. The *Constitution* is all right. But democracy is not democracy until it steps out of the realm of the purely political and makes itself effective in the realm of the social and economic.

One of the practical tests of democracy is how much the average citizen enjoys the ownership of some property, at least to the degree of financial security as respects food, clothing and shelter.

Make the average citizen prosperous and no man need fear an attack upon our form of Government, for no nation can remain great except that the average citizen partake not only of political liberty, but of that which is of far more importance, the blessings of liberty.

G. O. P. Program Criticized

(Continued from Page 10)

9. The strengthening of national defense sufficiently to protect the Western Hemisphere from aggression is nothing but a reiteration of the new imperialism, borrowed from Mr. Roosevelt's design for power.

No Appropriation Ever Voted 'For Aggression'

Every grant of money by every parliament, Congress, or diet in the world, that has been used for aggression, *was appropriated originally in the name of national defense.* No Totalitarian State, no collectivist commonwealth, and *no sprawling empire ever budgeted one cent for aggression.* "National defense" has been a label tacked onto funds for territorial expansion through warfare.

If we step from national protection, to the protection of two continents, are we not cowardly to deny the rest of the peoples of the world the protection of the American flag? *Watch out for rash appropriations in the name of "national defense," whether by the Republicans, or the Democrats.*

10. Recommendation No. 10 issued by the Republicans is concerned with adequate relief for all in need through grants to state and local governments under a bi-partisan administration.

If the Republicans *mean* it, this departure from policies of strong, centralized government heretofore advocated by the G.O.P. marks a historic day in American political history. The New Deal has centralized the people under political absolutism, leaving far behind the traditional policy of states' rights. Now the Republicans reverse their traditional policy, and accept the historic position of the Democrats.

High Objectives Professed by G.O.P.

Applied to the relief needs of the aged, the young, the poor and indigent, this selfless call for bi-partisan administration is a welcome thing. It belongs in the category of things too good to be political, and therefore must bear watching.

11. Point 11 in the Republican program would extend Social Security benefits to farm labor and domestic servants. This represents the *broadest* social conception ever publicly proclaimed by the Republicans. It recognizes a man on the basis of *his own dignity as a man,* and not on the basis of his vocation. As such it is a stepping down to fundamentals; it is philosophic, necessary and good.

12. The final G.O.P. recommendation concerns the national health program. It is obscure in language, import, and meaning, and therefore should be suspected. *If it is a subtly-covered call for a birth-control program, it should be scourged out of the Republican platform.* This plank must be explained so that the nation may understand *just what* is meant. With necessary practices, cautions and preservatives of health, there most certainly is no quarrel. With nationally - sponsored birth control there can be nothing else. *As it stands, this plank is the most dangerous in the entire program.*

'Social Justice' Would Like to See Still More

SOCIAL JUSTICE believes firmly that the safety of America must be predicated on the principles of Christian democracy, which will effect the welfare of the individual, not only in political matters, but in social and economic matters as well.

SOCIAL JUSTICE would like to see *the living annual wage* set forth fairly in positive language as a recommendation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE would like to see *cost-of-production* for the farmer proposed, with the words used, and with the meaning clear, as—for instance—this principle was advocated by Senator Arthur Vandenberg in his St. Paul speech of recent date.

When these two groups—labor and agriculture—are given economic and social security, *this nation is safe.* Unless these two groups are given economic and social security, *this nation is in danger.* Let the program-planners remember that, and mould their recommendations accordingly.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is far more interested in retiring little children and the aged from the necessity of labor than it is in retiring questionable sub-marginal land from cultivation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is far more interested in re-housing the nation and in using necessary public works as a field for employment than it is in reducing the burdens of taxation on the wealthy.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is far more interested in using the Government's power to issue money than it is in listening to a banker's recommendation on financial policies. These obsolescent ideas have filled the papers, the magazines and textbooks of the nation to the point where they have delivered us to our present economic misery.

It sincerely is to be hoped that the emphasis of the forthcoming electoral campaign will center, not around justifiable criticisms of the New Deal, but rather around the *positive program of a true Christian democracy.*

Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Communist 'Equality'

TO THE EDITOR:

In one of its cardinal principles, Marxism shares with the *Declaration of Independence* the assumption that "all men are created equal." But Communist doctrine goes a step further and concludes that by rules and regulations they shall be reduced to equality, if they are not.

Now, people can only be put on an equal plane by bringing those of the higher mentality and ability down to the grade of the lower stratum of society. It seems quite clear that it is impossible to raise man's position in society unless he is willing and has the desire to be raised. Since the great proportion of our citizenship is born without that desire and ability, the only thing left to do in order to have a perfect Communistic State is to reduce those above to the level of those below. Unless this "upper crust" shows a willingness to be so reduced, then the only thing left to do is to exterminate them, which is exactly what happened in Russia.

Any man who might exhibit the least sign of ambition to reach a higher station in life must be looked upon with suspicion as a counter-revolutionary and must be subject to extermination as a threat to the proletariat.

—C. R. F.

Mound, Minn.

***Editor's Note:* This is a very interesting letter and, incidentally, opens up a whole speculation upon the changed aspects of Communism. "Communism of tomorrow," as is pointed out so well elsewhere in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, will not repeat its mistakes of Spain and Russia. The fiction of the proletariat is "dated." Dress-suit Communism of tomorrow will be an intellectual aristocracy, a dictatorship of the best Red minds, and the rank and file will take orders without the privilege of dissenting. That, in cold fact, is what Communism in the U.S.S.R. amounts to today. That is the Communism of tomorrow that is already here, and unsuspected in its strange new guise.**

Noble Jewish Mothers

TO THE EDITOR:

Realizing the pitiful plight of the Jewish race in Germany and Russia under ruthless dictators, I am writing out of respect for those loving Jewish mothers of America. In all races the mother is the heart of every home.

At a mother's knee the men and women of this race, who have scaled the pinnacles of success in industry, finance, press and cinema, felt their first inspiration.

Today, these same God-fearing mothers are enjoying, as only a mother can, the success of their sons and daughters. There is good and bad in every race.

What would happen if the God-fearing mothers of this great race, who have inspired their sons to such heights, called for a check-up on a very few of those atheistic individuals now sullying these people's fine record!

—George F. McManus

Newton, Mass.

Veterans Vote Support

TO THE EDITOR:

At a regular meeting of Fort Pittston Post 635, V.F.W., a motion was passed unanimously expressing complete confidence in Father Coughlin personally, and in his activities in behalf of us, the millions of lost Americans.

The above action was taken expressly for public consumption because in these critical times, it is popular and convenient to deny one's friend before man. According to the implied utterances, oral and written of the type emanating from such hyphenated Americans as Walter Winchell, Dorothy Thompson, et al., the general run of Americans is in the illiterate class.

We subscribe to Father Coughlin's principles and are back of him one hundred per cent.

—Thos. F. Flanagan, Adj.,
Fort Pittston Post 635, V.F.W.

Pittston, Pa.

Young America Is Right

TO THE EDITOR:

I am an ardent champion of our great radio priest; yet, somehow, I feel a bit hesitant in offering this criticism of the magazine—though you have invited it—feeling that, perhaps, the writer will not be regarded because of her youth.

It seems to me as though SOCIAL JUSTICE is a bit too uncharitable in its criticism of the opposition. Unless we keep ever before us the Figure of Christ, and strive to obtain social justice in the manner He would prefer, we are not going to succeed. Christ says we are to love even our enemies; yet, we are not showing a Christ-like spirit when there is present such an air of satire or irony as is sometimes found in the "World's Fare" column.

The late Heywood Broun, shortly before his death, is reported to have said to the priest who had received him into the church, that unless one is charitable toward his opposition, it is apparent that he *"does not love his purpose quite so much as he hates those who oppose it."* . . .

There seems to be very little that we of Young America can do at present towards obtaining social justice; but, around in about 1944, we will at least be able to vote the right way—that is, if the older advocates of Social Justice fight to keep elections in vogue until then.

With a prayer that the discouraging obstacles in the path of our beloved leader do not dampen his unselfish spirit of enthusiasm, nor allow his confidence in us as his devoted followers to wane, it's the former "High School Junior," now a

—High School Senior

Ferndale, Mich.

Cheers from the Irish!

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations! Your article on the I.R.A. should be read by every liberty-loving American.

England is the same cruel, oppressive and merciless tyrant today as she was when the *"Soggarth Aroon"* was hunted with a price on his head, as he said mass on the mountainside or glen, protected by his faithful flock.

Memories of Emmet's fight; of John Mitchell in chains; of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien crying "God save Ireland"; of Davitt and O'Reilly in Dartmoor prison; of Pearse, Connolly, Clarke and thousands of other patriots—make us say that Ireland will never be prosperous or have peace and happiness until the last vestige of British power is driven from her sacred soil.

—Michael J. Joyce

Dorchester, Mass.

Both are Enemies

TO THE EDITOR:

J. M. of Brooklyn, who wrote "Don't Cry Over Poland" has indubitably manifested his ignorance of Polish history.

It is not necessary to be psychic or biased to realize that Poland's immaculate history shines brilliantly as one of the best Christian stars in the firmament of nations. Whatever persecutions Poland is guilty of are merely diminutive eruptions, that most historians ignore or make little mention of. Should J. M. desire to satisfy his curiosity and edify himself, he can do it quite easily by merely picking at random the history of any other country in Europe, and thus find out what real persecution is.

As far as a strictly Polish population is concerned (after chaffing out the various minorities, large and small) in 1939, it numbered somewhere in the vicinity of 22-million persons.

It is far from the truth when one speaks of his people as being "Jewish-owned Polish serf doing his bidding." Only recently the Jews throughout the entire world were complaining of the unjust treatment their brethren received in Poland. Naturally, the treatment was not as severe as the Jews would like us to believe. Because of the depression in Poland, it was considered best to encourage a great exodus of Jews in order to alleviate the fast-growing Polish population.

As far as Germany is concerned, her barbarous character, brutality, criminality and ruthlessness are best evidenced in her savage occupation of Poland. If J. M. despises Communistic Russia, he must then show the same regard for Nazi Germany. Both are the arch-enemies of Christianity and civilization. The only true spirit that I welcome and encourage is that of genuine Christianity.

Please remember the great General Thaddeus Kosciuszko who fought for American independence, and then returned to his homeland to fight to preserve Polish independence. His was a character worth emulating; with God in his heart and justice in the manipulations of his sword.

—S. J. Walendowski

Bayside, N. Y.

'Smearing' the I.R.A.

TO THE EDITOR:

Please publish this letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine in order to offset the misunderstanding that might arise among uninformed people from reading that portion of the booklet entitled *"The Rulers of Russia,"* by Rev. Denis Fahey, in which the Irish Republican Army is put in the same neighborhood as other agents of Moscow.

In the first place, the so-called Left Book Club has nothing to do with the Irish Republican Army and is not connected with any of its present fight for freedom. It seems that every time the Irish people make a fight for freedom, the British immediately form some kind of a group to discredit the action of the Irish in the eyes of the nations of the world.

The majority of the members in the I.R.A. are Catholic, but we have taken the liberal attitude and have many Protestants in our ranks. Our members are Irish, our outlook on nationhood is Irish, we receive help from nobody except the Irish, and if the Almighty wills it, we will win our fight. We can not fail in this, the greatest campaign against that thing of evil known as the British Empire.

If you are really anxious to keep America out of the war that is being arranged for her by the agents of Great Britain in power in America, you will start to tell the story of Ireland in SOCIAL JUSTICE, in order to show England up for what she is.

—Joseph O'Leary

Chicago, Ill.

Humanitarianism vs. Christ

TO THE EDITOR:

The soul of Germany is as precious in the eyes of God as the soul of Britain or the soul of America.

The leadership of Germany is not altogether monstrous and bad while the leadership of allied nations is just "goody-goody." We are infantile in our political thinking if we rashly take sides, shutting our eyes to certain belligerents and winking with wise approval to another.

The quickest way to lose universal insight and forfeit the subtle sense of God's love and the inherent brotherhood of mankind is by impetuously moralizing in favor of one nation or group of nations with no interest in the spirit of all nations except to these.

No major nation can point an accusing finger self-righteously at another; none can absolve themselves with pious hypocrisy before the all-seeing Judge of the world.

There are no wars of "ideals." Ideals do not war. The higher realms of thought are not at war. Ideals, to those who perceive them clearly, show up the intelligence, order, beauty, unity, peace and moral harmony of the world.

Individuals by the mass and economic systems under almost every flag are caught in the momentum of this psychological under-current of self all for self, and self versus self. This breeds war.

—George P. Bellon

McKees Rocks, Pa.

Praise for Lincoln Story

TO THE EDITOR:

Thank God you have had the courage to print *"Abraham Lincoln and the Rothschilds"* in your February 12th issue. I rejoice that something like the truth is revealed at last to the public about the suppressed reason for this strange assassination.

There seems to be something mighty strange about the fate of the assassin, too. Amazing evidence—not to say substantial proof—has come to light from no less a personage than John Wilkes Booth's own granddaughter, Izola Forrester, in her book, *"This One Mad Act."*

She relates that prior to the assassination, Booth made a mysterious visit to Europe, and that he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and that he and Judah Benjamin were helped by Disraeli, and that Booth himself was of Jewish extraction, the family name in Spain being originally "Bethe" or "Botha."

Having had access to the family records, and having carried on years of valuable research with the aid of people no longer afraid to talk, Miss Forrester's revelations really deserve to be taken seriously.

No fakers can conjure up all the amazing dove-tailing circumstances that seem to fit into this strange disclosure that will not be downed.

While politicians and scoundrels of intrigue have voiced pretended patriotic sentiment on Lincoln's birthday, you have best honored the man and the country he loved, by printing the truth about that undercover plot.

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall
rise again;
The eternal years of God are Hers."

—P. G. M.

Flushing, N. Y.

Proud of Fellow-Priest

TO THE EDITOR:

It has been my privilege to listen to Father Coughlin's radio broadcasts practically every Sunday since he has been on the air. I am proud of the fact that he is a brother-priest. . . .

A great Churchman once remarked, "A hungry man needs food more than instructions." . . . Too often, unemployment, privations, starvation, undernourishment, farm and home foreclosures, burdensome taxation, lowered standards of living, breed discontent and make fertile soil for Communism and radicalism. People who get three square meals a day and a roof over their heads might doubt that statement, but if they lived "on the other side of the tracks" they would think and feel differently.

For a number of years I have rubbed shoulders with both farmers who have lost their farms and others who are losing them, and with laboring men who are jobless, and from actual contact I know the mind of many of these people. Many of them are Christians. Some of them have frankly told me that they are ready to throw everything overboard and that they are willing to follow anybody who promises them economic security. That spirit of defeatism is more prevalent than some people surmise.

Father Coughlin, and others, are foresighted enough and patriotic enough to realize that there must be more economic freedom. Father Coughlin, and others, realize that when once the light of economic freedom goes out, the light of political and religious freedom will likewise be extinguished. History bears witness to the fact.

The accomplishments of Father Coughlin and his followers have benefitted people of all creeds and races. It has been characteristic of the generation of its own day to stone its prophets. Generally speaking, the same is true of our generation's attitude toward Father Coughlin. But, as history also proves, succeeding generations often pick up these very stones to build an enduring monument to the memory of the prophet whom their forbears stoned.

In my humble opinion, the day will come when succeeding generations will build a lasting monument to the memory of Father Charles E. Coughlin.

—Wisconsin Priest

Adding It All Up

TO THE EDITOR:

Take the day that Von Ribbentrop "proposed" to Stalin, plus the day that Hitler stabbed Poland, plus the sinking of the *Athenia*, plus the loss of innocent lives at sea via mines, plus the tragic invasion of Finland by Stalin—add them all up and it equals one thing: Mussolini isn't such a bad sort after all, is he?

—Margaret McCarron

New York City

The Way Back

TO THE EDITOR:

After three years of observation of many disorders and evils in both private and public life, it is my humble opinion that America is on the road of retrogression.

Today, we are not so much threatened by religious persecution as we are challenged with a manifest lack of Christianity.

The world about us appears to be satisfied and content to follow along the path of paganism and materialism. In pursuing this course, great numbers of our people fail to note how we are unwillingly permitting worldly-ambitious governmental officials to usurp our rights as citizens of this great Republic.

Why the concentration of power in the hands of one man? Why does he succeed in his destructive policies, time and again? Why did we permit him ever to gain these destructive and anti-Christian policies?

The answer lies in the fact that the legislative branch of our Government, Congress, and we, the people, have completely disregarded and shunned our Constitutional rights and principles, along with our duties as citizens of this Republic.

At this crucial period of history have we Christian Americans the courage to recognize the inescapable truth that in order to save America from "the insidious wiles of foreign influences" we must first, from a purely constructive and reformative viewpoint, drive from public office those who support the system of private money control and replace them with citizens who not only by their words, but by their deeds have proved themselves worthy of their sacred trust of keeping the Government of, by and for the people.

The road back is the road which leads us to the restoration of Christianity and constitutional (not necessarily political) Republicanism into every phase of our religious, social and economic life.

—Edward Oakes

Gloucester, N. J.

Farm and Labor

Nation's Trade Treaties Winning Extended Life

Administration Victory in House Seen as Prelude to Senate Approval of Pacts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hopes for scrapping the Hull reciprocal trade agreements were all but abandoned as the Senate began consideration of the measure after New Deal advocates for extension had won a decisive 216 to 168 victory in the House.

Senators Vandenberg, O'Mahoney and others continued their well-founded assaults on the pacts in the Senate Finance Committee's hearings, but on the basis of the House vote, it appeared likely the Administration would squeeze through victorious.

The treaties have been under heavy fire on the grounds they are unconstitutional because they are not subject to Senate ratification, and that they have been detrimental to American agriculture. In rebuttal, Administration loyalists offer a typical New Deal argument that the treaties need not be approved by the Senate because they are merely agreements, not treaties; and that the harm done to agriculture, if any, is outweighed by the good done for industry.

Farmers Support Opposition to Pacts

Very strangely, both sides have produced statistics to "corroborate" their contentions. Figures offered by Administration adherents, however, are suspect, if for no other reason than the fact that cattle raisers, farmers, certain mining interests and large factions of labor are opposed to the pacts, which have lowered import tariffs and encouraged the influx of cheap foreign products to compete with commodities produced domestically under American standards.

In beating down opposition to extension of the agreements another three years after their expiration next June, the House made a clean sweep. It defeated several desirable amendments calculated to minimize ill effects of the treaties on domestic producers.

Besides killing a proposal for submission of pacts for Senate ratification, it beat an amendment by Representative Reed of New York to protect American producers by prohibiting low duties enabling foreign goods to be sold under the American cost of production. Also defeated was a measure, by Representative Woodruff of Michigan, to bar tariff reductions on imported farm products selling under the so-called parity prices.

Wallace Controls Crops— Imports Encouraged

So, while Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace cries for more farm subsidies, costing taxpayers millions of dollars, and while farmers continue to restrict production in order to cash in on Wallace's bounties, another arm of the New Deal defeats two sound proposals which would tend to expand consumption of domestic "surpluses" and increase domestic agricultural income. On one hand the Administration preaches crop control to reduce "surpluses," but on the other it invites foreign agriculture to replace our own in American markets.

Some revealing facts have been introduced in Congress during the weeks of squabbling over the pacts and most of them are distinctly unfavorable to Mr. Hull's treaties, which we are now told, are not treaties at all.

The Secretary of State has defended them as promotional of international understanding, good will and peace. Yet, throughout most of their life, wars have raged in all parts of the world and exports from the United States in many instances have contributed to this continued warfare.

Sen. Vandenberg

Representative Reed charged in the House that the Administration had padded its exports figures to show a favorable result for the trade treaties. Much of the increase of shipments, he declared, was due to sales of war supplies to Japan and Russia. Purchases by France and England can well be included in this category.

American Exports Killing Finns

"Why, then, in the name of Heaven," asked Reed, "don't you be honest about it and discard the pious peace argument of your trade agreements program, which you invented only as an afterthought, an excuse for your discredited and ruinous economic theory?"

Referring to the swarms of airplanes which "at regular intervals roar over the peaceful villages of Finland, dropping crates of bombs to terrify, maim and kill defenseless women and children," Reed said "hundreds of them (planes) driven by American engines, propelled by American gas and loaded with American munitions, represent a vast increase in our exports to Russia."

He pointed out that Russia bought no copper—a war material—from the United States in October, 1939, but in December purchased $4,376,000 worth. According to unofficial statistics, the value of all American exports of airplanes was nearly $25½-million greater in 1939 than in 1938, and the export volume of metal-working machinery increased nearly $13-million in the same period.

Agriculture Suffers, Munition Kings Gain

Figures on agricultural exports, however, show how farmers have been sacrificed for the munitions makers. Cotton shipments, for example, fell nearly $10-million, wheat declined nearly $39-million and corn $76-million. Joseph H. Baird, writing in the *Washington Post*, comments that the loss in value of these wheat and corn exports alone "was $10-million more than the combined increase in the value of exports of aircraft, machine tools, iron and steel, and aluminum."

Representative Van Zandt, of Pennsylvania, told the House that reduction of the duty on foreign oil, which competes with domestic coal as well as domestic oil, had thrown 20,000 American coal miners and 7,000 American railroad employes out of work.

Signing of Written Contract Should Be No Problem

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Collective bargaining, within the meaning of the *National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act*, demands that employers put into writing agreements made orally with unions, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here has ruled.

In a 2 to 1 decision, the Court said that the refusal of the Case Art Metals Construction Company to sign a written agreement with an A.F.L. machinists union constituted implication of refusal to bargain collectively.

The Court disallowed the Company's contention that under a written agreement the firm would be deprived of its "absolute freedom of negotiations," and upheld a National Labor Relations Board order commanding the company to bargain with the union.

The numerous controversies over this point of employer-employe bargaining never would have occurred if both employers and unions were guided by Christian principles and entered negotiations in good faith, or if the *Wagner Act* were drafted properly.

It seems only logical that if management agrees verbally to a set of terms it should be equally willing to put that agreement into writing. The first impulse is to suspect an employer of bad faith when he refuses to do this.

But there is another side to the issue. An employer may be sued for breaking his written contract. He is a responsible entity. For the most part, unions refuse to accept the responsibilities which accompany rights; they refuse to incorporate so as to make themselves responsible in the eyes of the law.

Clever People, These Insurance Men; Ask Them

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When you buy life insurance your high payments are based upon life expectancy charts from 40 to 60 years old, but when you buy an annuity you pay according to the increased life expectancy of the present time, the Temporary National Economic Committee was told by an insurance company executive.

John H. Stevenson, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified before the committee that the mortality table used by most insurance companies in computing premiums was prepared "at least 60 years ago, maybe longer." Because the average lifetime of persons in those days was considerably less than at present, the cost of life insurance naturally was greater than it would be if based upon modern life spans. Nevertheless, the companies continue to reap enormous profits by resorting to the relatively ancient charts.

The *Christian Science Monitor* reports that Judd Dewey, deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, once testified before the committee that insurance companies made more than $1-billion profit from 1934 to 1936 by using mortality tables drawn up between 1845 and 1860.

Selling annuities is quite another matter, however. The companies are brilliantly inconsistent when computing cost figures for that brand of insurance. They use the most up-to-date statistics available in order to charge the highest possible prices.

Law and Precedent Behind Jackson in Refusing Opinion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mindful, perhaps, of the words of another Jackson named Andrew, Attorney General Robert Jackson refused to advise a House committee as to whether the National Labor Relations Board had violated the criminal code by its lobbying activities.

In thus saving both the New Deal and the board considerable embarrassment, Jackson was perfectly justified from the standpoint of law and precedent.

From evidence presented before the House committee investigating the board, it is clearly apparent the board was guilty of illegal practices. Federal agencies are forbidden by law to try to influence legislation. It was brought out at committee hearings, however, that board officials worked like beavers in lining up opposition to proposed amendments of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act last year.

Before recommending prosecution on the charge, the committee asked Jackson for an advisory opinion as to whether the board had violated the law. Too wily to be caught either defending or accusing his fellow New Dealers, Jackson simply declined to rule and was within his rights in doing so.

The framework of the fundamental law of the United States provides for three separate and distinct departments of Government—legislative, executive and judicial. Neither Congress as a whole nor either of its two Houses has any more right to demand a legal opinion of the executive department, of which the Attorney General is a part, than it has of the Supreme Court or any other part of the judiciary.

Congress, and that includes its committees, should be able to determine for itself whether the board's actions warrant prosecution. A parallel to this case would be a request for the Attorney General to rule on the constitutionality of a law. In such an instance, the words of Andrew Jackson would seem to imply that Congress has no right to expect an advisory opinion.

Vetoing a bill providing for re-establishment of the United States Bank, President Jackson, in 1830, declared it unconstitutional, but wrote, "The Congress, the Executive and the Court, must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others . . ."

Thus, it appears the Attorney General is not obliged to interpret law for Congress. Each House is equipped not only with a legislative library, but with legislative advisors who are distinguished specialists in the technical drafting of laws. Each House also has a judiciary committee, members of which are fully qualified to interpret law.

Out of courtesy, Attorney Generals of the United States frequently have submitted to both Houses and to their committees citations of law, but these are not opinions.

The Church, Farm and the Politician

The Perennial 'Farm Problem' Will Know No Solution Until the Pulpit, Press and Government Take Up the Challenge of the Soil

THE AMERICAN farmer feeds and clothes the nation and assists in sheltering it. In return for these services he is treated to yearly doses of poverty, depression and despair.

That is a bald analysis of the situation faced by the American farmer, trimmed of all economic and political verbiage.

It is the situation the American farmer has faced for years, and the plight from which he will never escape until a new brand of thinking is applied to the "farm problem" in the national seat of the mighty at Washington, D. C.

There are several basic principles underlying the perennial "farm problem" and until they are recognized in farm planning, there will be no recovery for the farmer, and consequently no prosperity for this nation.

The first principle—the very core of agrarian philosophy—is that ***successful national economy must be founded on successful agricultural enterprise.*** That is the prime principle from which all others stem. Unless that principle is recognized, farm "planning" as a legislative hobby is as useless as leaf-raking in a hurricane.

God's Order Defied by Scarcity Schemes

Secondly, the plan of nature, ordained by God Himself, provides that one year's production of agricultural goods shall be one year's surplus. This leaves no room for challenging taunts of mere man who shrieks that only through artificial scarcity can prices be raised, and recovery achieved.

Thirdly, there must be essential co-operation between labor and agriculture to the end that both may prosper. The farmer can endure low agricultural prices; the laborer cannot. The farmer lives close to the soil which furnishes his food, shelter and clothing. But the laborer lives several economic operations removed from the soil from which raw materials flow.

When low agricultural prices depress industry, the laborer is thrown out of work with no means of sustenance other than the crumbs of casual charity.

With this understanding clearly in mind then, one may approach a study of the "farm problem" with some hope of its solution, and the certainty of danger lurking to pounce upon the farmer if a solution is not found.

Wise Old Church Knows Farmer's Need

For more than 1,900 years the Church, the wise old teacher, has thundered the gospel of plenty for the farmer. The Bible, the collection of the Apostles' inspired works, is filled with the economic dictates of the Master. The Christian Church has taught that the *"laborer is worthy of his hire;"* and the gospel of the vineyard, with its economic lesson, is plain to all.

The Church has inveighed against usury, and has called down the wrath of Providence on the scandalously sinful money-lender. For more than 19 centuries the Church has been the repository of agrarian philosophy and of every scientific contribution to agriculture.

The great encyclicals, *"Rerum Novarum"* and *"Quadragesimo Anno"* in our own day testify to the Church's unending fight for right in the name of the laborer and the farmer. The Church has called for co-operation between the classes to the end that all may prosper, and that justice may be done the worker, the business man, the industrialist, and the farmer.

But in our day the great lessons of the Church often go unheeded, as regards the farmer. The usurer practices his sinful game, with little effective protest from the pulpit. The farmer sows his seed, and takes his chance with flood, fire, scorching sun, drouth and frost—chances no business man or manufacturer would countenance—and awaits the harvest. When it comes he unloads his product to the tight little group of middlemen who hold money and credit, and dictate the farm prices.

Government Voice Silent on Usury

They buy in the low-price market of plenty, and hold for the high-price market of artificially-induced scarcity. It is obvious the farmer suffers from this manipulation, but from what quarter comes the protest? The voices in high places of Government are silent.

The farmer asks but little—and receives less. He asks only that he be given economic security in the property he has developed. That property, two decades ago, was evaluated at $77-billion. Now its value has shrunk, under a cruel, man-made depression, until today it stands at $32-billion!

The farmer asks, next, security from the usurious money-changers.

The farmer asks refinancing of his mortgage on terms proportionate to his ability to earn under present circumstances. He is closer, in this, to the teachings of Leviticus and Deuteronomy than are many of our leaders.

The farmer wants his cost-of-production, just as the manufacturer, the utility magnate, the transportation head and the industrialist demand and receive *their* cost of production.

The farmer now on a tenant basis wants the opportunity to own his own farm; to forsake his peonage.

And lastly the farmer wants to be free—free of the regimentation a shortsighted, selfish and un-Christian system of government has fastened upon him.

Eastern Congressmen Vote Against Farmer

These objectives are wholly in keeping with the teachings of the Church. They are not rash demands, they are conservative, reasonable, necessary demands. What then is obstructing their realization?

The realization of these demands is being obstructed in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

Over the past 20 years, in the United States Senate, any liberal farm measure has been assured passage. Enough votes can be mustered from the South, the Middle West and the West to break down the hard-bitten, industrial East. But in the House of Representatives, the shortsightedness of a small group of Representatives from approximately 15 Eastern states dooms any liberal farm measure.

These states represent 209 votes. Of this number only 40 will vote their consciences and intellects in the name of the farmer and the solution to his problem according to Christian doctrine, and common sense.

Of New England, analysis shows only three Representatives out of 29 who will vote for the farmer; of New York, two out of 45 so vote. And of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—representing 180 votes—only 37 will go for the fundamental concept of agrarianism.

Thus we see where the responsibility lies. It is not that beneficial farm legislation has not been introduced in Congress. ***It is that a small group of obstructionists is capable of blocking beneficial farm legislation, and does!***

American Farmer Reduced to Peonage

Because he feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and aids in sheltering the homeless, one would concede that the farmer is a success. But, before the economic world, he stands as a dismal failure. The Federal Trade Commission, in a Congressional report, wrote that, *"The American farm from the standpoint of the individually owned and operated unit is in jeopardy today."*

The Federal Trade Commission spoke a horridly real truth. Today there are approximately 2,700,000 cotton farms in America. Of these, 2,400,000 average 15 acres, five acres of which are devoted to cotton production. That production averages 187 pounds per acre. Thus, these 2,400,000 cotton farms produce less than two bales each, or an average of 935 pounds.

With cotton selling at .08 cents a pound for lint cotton, these 2,400,000 farms yield an average of $74.80. The farmer's share, on a 50-50 basis, is $37.40 a year—*total cash income to support a family of five!* On a 75-25 basis, the farmer or share-cropper, receives $56.10! Where, in the history of the world, was there peonage such as this?

Farmer Worse Off Than City W.P.A. Man

The lowly W.P.A. worker in New York City receives $68 per month, or $816 per year.

Is it unfair to select the share-cropper for an example of farm poverty? Perhaps, yet he represents 2,400,000 farmers out of a total of 6,800,000. And all together, the nation's farmers received a cash income in 1938 of only $7-billion. This is approximately $1,100 per family, per year.

Out of this total farm income of $7-billion, $400-million went for taxes, $480-million went for interest, $1-billion went for property-depreciation, $2-billion went for wages, $400-million was charged to working capital, and after deductions for current expenses, there was left *not one cent* for the wages of the individual farmer!

We have pointed to the fundamental of agrarian philosophy, namely that successful national economy must be based on successful agricultural practice. Thus it is un-Christian to depress the agriculture of the nation. Such a practice is worthy of a Communist mind, bent upon destroying rather than creating.

The farmers in this nation are too inarticulate. Many live far removed from the Church in areas where the Church has still not penetrated.

The Christian Church in America is largely an urban church and naturally the majority of the clergy have had too little direct contact with agriculture to constitute a major interest in its problems.

The individual farm is failing. The Federal Trade Commission has pronounced its failure. That failure can mean only collectivism, or Communism.

One great farm thinker has said, "By keeping farm indebtedness high, by throwing the great farm lands of America into the hands of the money changers, we destroy independent American agriculture quicker than by any other way. These money changers have the little isle of Manhattan as their address. The same isle is the home, head and center of atheistic Communism."

Thus labor, undeniably linked economically to the farmer, is being destroyed in a way not apparent to most. Farm failure is labor failure. Farm-labor failure is national failure.

Out of the recent meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in Washington, came a call for increased attention to the problems of the farmer, and specifically to the problems arising out of the disparity between farm and city income.

The administrators of the economic system, the Bishops wrote, in their statement on *"The Church and the Social Order,"* must "strive to establish an equilibrium between farm income and city income. If the rate of wages [not the annual income] of the industrial worker in the city is out of balance with the rate of returns of the farmer in the country, then there is bound to be unemployment and insecurity.

"Hence the duty of both groups is to work for a just balance between themselves instead of encouraging selfishness and greed which defeat the interest of both, and violate the principles of morality."

The thought is one to ponder. The thought is the battle cry for militant, forward action by layman and cleric alike. Christianity has issued the call. Its believers must heed and follow.

We Can't Escape to New Frontiers; We Stay, to Fight

By HON. USHER L. BURDICK
Representative from North Dakota

I AM a son of the pioneers who, because of loss of property through high interest rates, and poor farm prices, moved out across the whole area of the United States, settling new territory as they went.

When they reached the valley of the Ohio, they found free land and made a new start, but in the appointed time, they lost again—they braved the wilderness and fought the Indians and moved on to the prairies of Wisconsin and forgot their financial troubles by finding new land and making a new start.

For 50 years more they prospered but in the allotted time they were overcome with debt and mortgages and were driven from their homes again.

They took up the trail by covered wagon and moved on the plains of Dakota and found a new home and made a new start. For 50 years more they prospered, but in the same due time they were again overcome with debt, but this time the seriousness of the situation not only was presented to them, but to the entire country.

They could not go farther on. They had reached the end of the trail; all lands by 1928 had been taken and there was no place to go. There was no new country anywhere that could again be exploited by the interest taker, and because of this abrupt ending of new territory, the whole nation felt the shock.

We cannot go anywhere, we must stay where we are, and the exploiting process that has been working on the farmers for 175 years must be stopped. Unless it is, the entire nation must go down.

$600.00 IN 'QUICK' PRIZES!

'Golden Harvest' Period Opens With Rare Chance for Starters in Great $15,000.00 'Forward America' Contest

FIRST SPECIAL PRIZE

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Four Special Prizes of $25.00 Each

The "Golden Harvest" Period for new starters in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest opens on Tuesday, March 5 and will close at Midnight of Monday, March 18.

During those two weeks, new Contestants have the opportunity of winning a total of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS in Special Cash Prizes for turning in the largest amount of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY. And, here's the big point:

Not a dollar of business turned in BEFORE March 5 will count for these Special Prizes. Not a single dollar. The Special Awards are to be given for business turned in ONLY during the "Golden Harvest" Period. They can be won by new Contestants who enter TODAY as well as by those who have been longer in the Contest. But, everybody has an equal chance at them, regardless of the time of entrance into the great Contest.

Here's the way these Special Prizes—eight of them—line up. There is a First Prize of $275.00 for the Contestant turning in the highest sum of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY. There is a Second Prize of $100.00; a Third Prize of $75.00; a Fourth Prize of $50.00 and Four additional Prizes of $25.00 each. That makes a total of $600.00.

And, always remember—every dollar of business turned in during this "Golden Harvest" Period counts in final computation for the eight handsome automobiles and the total of $15,000.00 in cash and car prizes.

Now, here is how this wondrous offer affects you—if you have not yet entered the Contest:

You can become a Contestant today—get your friends to work for you—win the First Special Prize of $275.00—and you CAN win the Grand Prize Cadillac, the Chrysler Imperial, the Lincoln-Zephyr or any of the other prizes at the end of the Contest.

There's another mighty advantageous reason why YOU should enter the Contest right now. During this "Golden Harvest" Period, every NEW yearly or two-year subscription you send in will earn for you 30,000 Extra Bonus Votes! This is the highest Bonus Vote credit which will be given during any remaining period of the campaign.

Not only that. You also receive 100,000 Extra Club Votes on every $15.00 in business you turn in. Of course, you ALSO receive credit Votes according to the Regular Vote Schedule appearing on this page.

So, you see what this "Golden Harvest" Period can mean to you as a new Contestant . . . the opportunity of sharing in $600.00 of quick prizes and also the chance to drive to final Victory and win the Grand Prize Cadillac, or one of the other seven beauteous cars.

That's all there is to it. The rest is up to you. Just use the Nomination Blank below. Also send in your initial subscription. That will net you 35,000 Votes right there.

Then work. After work—you CAN enjoy Victory.

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

HOW TO EARN 1,584,000 VOTES

IF TURNED IN ON OR BEFORE MARCH 18, 1940

6 Six-Mos. Sub. x $1.50 ($9.00) x 4,000	24,000
15 One-Yr. NEW Subs. x $3.00 ($45) x 10,000	150,000
6 Two-Yr. NEW Subs. x $6.00 ($36.00) x 30,000	180,000
This makes 6 Clubs ($90.00) x 100,000	600,000
BONUS x 21 NEW Subs. x 30,000	630,000
TOTAL VOTES for This Arrangement	1,584,000

GET YOURS!

GRAND PRIZE	$2,995.00
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	2,245.00
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	1,483.00
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	1,440.00
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	1,152.00
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	985.00
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	805.00
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	777.00
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	500.00
100 Grand Cash Prizes	1,618.00
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,000.00
Total of Awards	$15,000.00

YOU'RE STILL EARLY AND CAN WIN

'Start Off' Subscription Coupon

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

City or Town .....

State .....

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB. ..... OLD SUB. .....

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

..... 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

My Name is .....

My Address is .....

City or Town ..... *State* .....

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

Address All Contest Mail to

'CONTEST MANAGER' · SOCIAL JUSTICE · ROYAL OAK · MICHIGAN

Thought for the Week

On the Mystery of Pain

From the radio broadcast of Father Coughlin on Sunday, February 25, 1940

THE PROBLEM of pain stands in the heart of every attempt to solve the riddle of the Universe.

A thousand attempts have been made to answer it. A thousand obstacles confront its solution. The Buddhist, at one extremity, informs us that pain and sorrow and oppression are always the result of some personal sin which was committed in some previous existence.

It has been reserved for a modern sect to "solve the riddle" by absolutely denying the reality of pain's existence. The whole thing, according to these, is an illusion.

Here, then, the problem stands between the two extremes. We see it crying for an explanation in every innocent child who suffers in his body. We behold it asking for an interpretation in every heart that is crowned with the agony of thorns. We witness it in every God-fearing farmer or laborer whose gaunt gaze is held captive by an empty larder, by tax stricken fields.

I suppose that this riddle of suffering would always remain cloaked in misunderstanding were it not for the revelation of our Christian faith. Only when we turn to the crucified Christ knowing Who He is, and What He is, do we catch a vagrant ray of understanding.

Turn your eyes upon Him as He hangs from the cross. It is not only a Man who is transfixed there. It is the guiltless God-Man. That He really suffered is certain when He exclaimed: *"My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me!"*

That cry of His dispels the sophistry of those who tell us that pain is only an illusion: that it is necessarily the penalty of personal sin. That piercing, anguished cry cheers us with the thought that pain is not to be attributed to a careless Providence or that it is a mark of social inferiority. Was it not Christ Who uttered it—Christ, the Son of God; the greatest of the Sons of Man?

Looking deeper into this problem there is a clearer light cast upon its complexity by the inspired words taken from St. Paul's letter to the Colossians. "I fill up those things that are wanting of the sufferings of Christ," wrote he.

In other words: the suffering baby, the sorrowing mother, the tubercular maiden, the worried father—every bed in every hospital ward, every cell in an insane institute, every honest tear and ravaging pain are the extended pains of Christ Crucified, provided they are offered for Him.

How tremendous, then, is the sufferer! With what dignity is the sufferer's soul surrounded! You who are oppressed, you who are victims of injustice, you whose bodies feel the stripes of the lash of cowardice, whose brows are circled with the thorns of worry, whose hands are pierced with the nails of poverty, whose hearts are opened with the spear of calumny—you are living crucifixes who stand clear of the wrangling world about you.

We see in you not merely separate human beings that twist in agony, but souls that mirror the tragedy of Calvary throughout the ages. The rose may reflect the beauty of God; the thunder and tossing ocean, His power. All nature is but His mirror. But it is left to the shut-in, to the sufferer, to the heart-broken, pain-stricken fellow citizen of ours to reflect our God as He hangs on Calvary expiating the sins of the world.

My dear shut-ins and sufferers, I greet you in the name of this vast radio-audience as those whom God loves best. I pledge you not our worthless sympathy, but I promise you our prayers. In return may I ask of you who suffer so, to remember us as Christ once remembered the thief who was crucified at His side. Remember us, the less worthy, as you suffer in the Gethsemane of your heartache, in the Pilate's Hall of your poverty, or on the Calvary of your bed of pain.

Mexican Reds . .

(Continued from Page 8)

silence all the opponents of General Manuel Camacho, Red presidential candidate.

The day after the crime it was discovered that the assassins had received money for their act "from state deputies." But up till now no retaliatory action has been taken. Leaders of the anti-Camacho faction who weren't killed or wounded were arrested. Leaders of the Communist assassin group were questioned but allowed to go free.

Such is the state of affairs in present-day Mexico. Communist bands rove across the country, murdering and pillaging their opponents. Christians are persecuted in Mexico as Jews are persecuted in Nazi Germany. Churches are closed; religion is practically banned; and Leon Trotzky in his villa outside of Mexico City participates actively in the direction of President Cardenas' atheistic regime.

Only last December, government leaders forbade the erection of two Catholic churches in Monterrey and ordered that the funds be devoted instead to "social utility."

Mexico, of course, has great need of "social utility"; the laboring masses down here work for a few cents a day. But it also has need of religion, without which a decent adjustment of the economic order is impossible—as proved by the situation that Mexico faces today.

Mexicans are hoping that the coming election will result in the ouster of the Cardenas-Trotzky ruling clique. On analysis, however, such an expectation has little chance of materializing.

President Cardenas' hand-picked presidential candidate, General Camacho, is being supported by the National Revolutionary Party, a Red outfit which dominates practically the entire Mexican political field. According to Mexican law, the results of a presidential election are tabulated by the Federal Congress—meaning that all votes can be "fixed" for the benefit of the present wielders of power.

There is practically no possibility left of cleaning up Mexico's dirty politics by peaceful democratic action. The Mexican Reds, plus exiled Spanish Reds whom Gen. Franco expelled from Spain, are the absolute masters "down Mexico way."

Only a vigorous, united drive by the suppressed Christian element could free Mexico of its Red satraps.

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	Monday 7-8
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

The League of the Little Flower Requests you to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. B. Livingstone — *Hartford*

ILLINOIS
Mary Kirk — *Chicago*

INDIANA
John Heidenreich — *Indianapolis*

IOWA
Mrs. Margaret Noesen — *Dubuque*

MASSACHUSETTS
Mrs Agnes Quirk — *Brookline*
Mrs. Le Vangia — *Saugus*

MICHIGAN
Nelson James Barrett — *Hudson*

MINNESOTA
Mary C. Lynch — *Faribault*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Mrs. Charles Cutler — *Peterborough*

NEW YORK
Elizabeth Doyle — *Brooklyn*
Mr. Fales — *Brooklyn*
Michael Hannafin — *New York*
Albert Rumph — *New York*
Rev. John Byrne — *Staten Island*

OHIO
Mrs. Elizabeth Roll — *Cincinnati*
Mrs. Margaret A. Friedel — *Toledo*

PENNSYLVANIA
Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Stineman — *Johnstown*
Mrs. Mary McKiernan — *Philadelphia*
John F. Tully — *Pittsburgh*
Patrick F. Whalen — *Pittsburgh*

RHODE ISLAND
Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Palmer — *Providence*

WISCONSIN
Mrs. Eleanore D. Martin — *Gilman*

FOREIGN
Thomas Kilbride — *Ireland*

KENTUCKY
Lula Bowling — *Covington*
Mrs. Catherine Lenahan — *Newport*

MARYLAND
Mary A. Graff — *Baltimore*

MASSACHUSETTS
Harriett Meany — *Boston*
Martin Begien — *Cambridge*
Mr. A. Conrad — *Fitchburg*
Nellie G. Brown — *Winthrop*
Mrs. O'Toole — *Winthrop*

MICHIGAN
Mrs. Fred Norton — *Manistique*
Mrs. L. McLaughlin — *Morenco*

MINNESOTA
Rev. Fr. Eugene — *Freeport*
Joseph Stangler — *Melrose*
Theodore Gaspard — *Sauk Centre*
Mrs Thielen — *Sauk Centre*

NEW JERSEY
Mary McGuire — *Hoboken*

NEW YORK
James McCarthy — *Brooklyn*
Bessie Dolan — *New York*
Ellen McAuliffe — *Rochester*
Mr. J. P. Lynch — *Woodhaven, L. I.*

OHIO
Mr. Haynes — *Cincinnati*
Mauda Card — *Cleveland*
James R. Taylor — *Cleveland*
Mrs. Laura Grate — *Fort Jennings*

PENNSYLVANIA
Mr. Chas. Conk — *Philadelphia*
Catherine Schmidt — *Philadelphia*
E. Slater — *Sharon*

WISCONSIN
Mrs. Earl Paull — *Ridgeway*

FOREIGN
Mrs. Joseph Mason — *Oshawa, Canada*
Annie Little — *Ireland*

ILL

CONNECTICUT
Wm. E. Harrigan — *Bridgeport*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
R. L. Crawford — *Washington*

ILLINOIS
Miss E. Rossle — *Chicago*
Mr. Pat H. Mulhern — *Joliet*

INDIANA
Mrs. Burt E. Rumer — *Indianapolis*

IOWA
John Merk — *Clarion*
Bert Smith — *Rowley*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

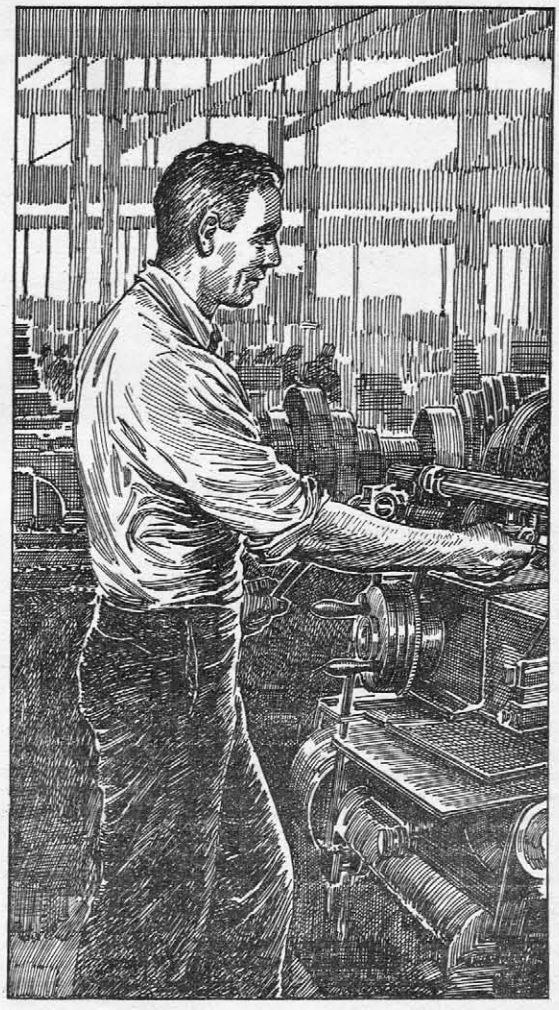
Herewith is enclosed ..... dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

The Picture Has Two Sides



Without fair distribution of the world's goods there will always be—

1. **Unemployment.**
2. **Hunger of millions.**
3. **Inadequate shelter.**
4. **Scanty clothing.**
5. **Slums.**
6. **Unnecessary illness.**
7. **Premature death.**
8. **Excess of crime.**
9. **Drunkenness and despair.**
10. **Strikes.**
11. **Lockouts.**
12. **Riots.**
13. **Political graft and corruption.**
14. **Lying propaganda.**
15. **War.**

—AND—

There can never be fair distribution of the world's goods while money is privately controlled.

—THEREFORE—

Ninety per cent of the ills of mankind are caused by the failure of governments to issue the currencies of nations and regulate the value thereof.

Father Coughlin has never relented in his campaign for honest money in the United States. In hundreds of weekly broadcasts he has pointed out the evils arising out of private issuance and control of our money.

Father Coughlin is the world's leading enemy of an international plunderbund which will sacrifice the lives of millions in war rather than release its strangle-hold on money.

Help the Priest of Royal Oak to continue his drive for public enlightenment on economic matters. Help him NOW by contributing, as thousands have done, to his Broadcasting Fund.

Your donation of $1 to $20 is badly needed. Will you withhold it?

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $ _____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before March 10 and on or before April 10.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

All profits of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine are contributed toward Father Coughlin's broadcasting fund.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

AMERICAN FARMER'S FATE IN HANDS OF CONGRESS

AGRICULTURAL REFORM HAS SENATE CHAMPION IN FRAZIER OF DAKOTA

SENATOR LYNN J. FRAZIER, of North Dakota, shares with his state colleague and fellow Senator, Gerald P. Nye, the reputation of never voting against the public interest, and for this reason is selected to appear in this series of Senatorial Sketches.

The son of New England parents who pioneered in the West, Senator Frazier has reflected the rugged steadfastness of his immediate progenitors, in celebrated Senate battles. He has fought unceasingly in the cause of the farmer, the laborer, in the cause of economic liberty through monetary reform, and in the cause of peace through complete insulation against Europe's quarrels.

More than one-third of Senator Frazier's life has been given to public service through successive terms as North Dakota Governor and United States Senator. A "dirt farmer" respected by his associates, Lynn Frazier was a founder of North Dakota's Non-Partisan League. He was endorsed for governor by that body and elected on the Republican ticket in 1916. He was re-elected in 1918 and 1920. In 1922, he was elevated to the United States Senate, and was re-elected in 1928 and 1934.

Throughout his 18 years in the Senate, Lynn Frazier has recognized that the ills of the nation stem from a common cause, and he has had the honest courage to recognize that only Congress is responsible for this condition; only Congress can change it.

As Senator Frazier says in an article appearing elsewhere in this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE: "Congress is to blame for the condition of the farmer. We are to blame for his going broke, for his products being sold below the cost of production." Furthermore, Senator Frazier says, "farming is the basic industry of our great country. If the farmer is prosperous, every other industry will prosper."

It was Senator Frazier who steered the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium measure through the Senate. He performed the same service in the interest of farm refinancing—against banker opposition — through still another *Frazier-Lemke Act*.

Senator Frazier voted for the *Wagner Act*, guaranteeing labor's basic rights. He voted for the Soldiers' Bonus, and he supported the McCarran amendment to the first *Public Works bill*, in order that laborers on relief might receive the "prevailing wage," and not a dole ration. He supported the Thomas amendment to the original A.A.A., authorizing the President to issue 3-million honest dollars into the currency stream.

The North Dakota Senator assisted as an author of the *Cost-of-Production bill* for the farmer. He has fought the utility interests, voting for the *Wheeler-Rayburn bill* which provided the dissolution of holding companies in the utility field. He opposed our participation in the World Court, and the lifting of the arms embargo in favor of the Allies. He has gone down the hard, middle road between the arrayed international bankers and vested interests on the right hand, and the ism-radicals on the left.

—*Harris & Ewing*

HON. LYNN J. FRAZIER
U.S. Senator from North Dakota

READ 'PLIGHT OF THE AMERICAN FARMER'
In This Edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE